The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,665—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1899.

P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

WHISKY.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th July.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd "
P. & O. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardin	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4093	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,149	1st Aug., 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Saloon.	Deck.
	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Saloon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 7, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. Kawamuro, 2,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 11th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victori Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th July, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA · Old Court House Street

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 13th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance readered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesdays.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	12th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SALAZIE	4,235	Negio	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen	26th July.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 7th July, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

BEERS AND STOUT.

		Cash. Bots.	Cash. ½ Bots.	Credit. Bots.	Credit. ½ Bots.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Sons	Per dozen	7 4	5 0	8 2	5 10
BASS'S BEER, by Stone L. G. A.	"	6 14	4 12	7 12	5 6
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Sons	"	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co.	"	7 12	5 4	8 10	5 14

. TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout. In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best, commands the higher price, and has by far the largest sale.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,

(IND COOPE AND COMPANY'S.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen Qts.	5 8	6 2
Do. Pts.	3 14	4 6
Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	16 0	18 0
" of 6 " Pts.	22 8	25 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

PILSENER BEER.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Beck's	Per doz. Qts.	6 0	6 12
"	Pints.	4 4	4 12
"	Per case of 4 doz. Qts.	23 0	26 0
"	" of 8 " Pints	33 0	37 0

IMPORTERS OF

GENUINE DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider ; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *viâ* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra,

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

AT

POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 11

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887

TEA MERCHANTS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Mr. HERBERT SPENCER'S WORKS.

A SYSTEM OF SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY.

	Rs.	a.
First Principles. 9th Thousand	12	0
Principles of Biology. 2 vols. 5th Thousand	25	8
Principles of Psychology. 2 vols. 5th Thousand	27	0
Principles of Sociology, Vol. I. 4th Thousand.	15	12
Principles of Sociology, Vol. II. (Containing "Political Institutions," not obtainable separately). 3rd Thousand	13	8
Principles of Sociology, Vol. III. Recently published), 2nd Thousand	12	0
Principles of Ethics. Vol. I.	11	4
Principles of Ethics, Vol. II	9	6
Justice (separately). 2nd Thousand	6	0

OTHER WORKS.

The Study of Sociology. 21st Thousand	7	14
Education. Cheap Edition	1	14
Essays. 3 vols. 5th Thousand	22	8
(Each Volume may be had separately, Price, Rs. 7-8.)		
Social Statics and Man v. State	7	8
Various Fragments	3	0
Epitome of the Synthetic Philosophy of Herbert Spencer. By F. H. Collins. Preface by Herbert Spencer. 4th Edition	15	12

S. S. "EDEN HALL"

ARRIVED 10TH JULY 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chaled or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MENZIES," arrived from GLASGOW LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

I HAVE, THIS DAY, DISMISSED ARDESHER MANCHERJEE UNWALLA, who was in my employment, and all FIRMS and PERSONS are here warned against having any dealings with him on my account.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1899.

BOMANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY, Shipwright Contractor and Timber Merchant.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 15th of July 1899, the Timings of some of the THROUGH and LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system will be altered.

For details see the published TIME-TABLES and NOTICE exhibited at stations and also the Company's COACHING GUIDE in force from the 15th of July, 1899.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 10th of July, 1899.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Babaji Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhankar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Raghunath Wamanrao, and Makoondrao Wamanrao, and Muktabai, widow of Wamanrao Purseotum, by virtue of a mortgage-deed, dated 11th day of August, 1896.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, at Girgaum Back Road, in an cart called or known as Khotachiwadi, admeasuring about 633 6-9 three hundred and forty-three and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 762, new No. 3415, old survey No. 365, and new survey No. 727, with the messuage or dwelling-house, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. III and Street No. 28, standing thereon, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the Public Road, on the west by the houses of Khanderao Janardhan and Govind Babaji, on the north by the house of Shantaram Narayan, and on the south by the house of Pandurang Babaji, and are at present in the occupation of the said Raghunath Wamanrao and Makundrao Wamanrao and Muktabai.

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By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 450 of 1897, Gulam Hussein Sumar vs. Mesrally Karamey, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WADNESDAY, the 12th July, 1899, at 2-30 p.m., at Chuckla shop, consisting of chandeliers, hanging, table and globe lamps, bracket and wall lamps, gem and night lamps, Japanese lamps, candlesticks, fancy bead lamps, hurricane lamps by Hinsar and Hinks, metal stands for lamps, cotton wicks of sizes and sorts, spare tops, globes, chimneys, shades, panorama balls, silver-glass and plated reflectors, fonnts, chupras and salas of lamps, chandelier arms, drops and pans, brass burners, rings and collars, kerosine stoves of sizes with tin kettles, enamelled plates, pie dishes, flat dishes, saucepans, fry pans, chamber pots, tea-pots, milk jugs, water jugs, cups and saucers, funnels, glass plates and jars, soda, beer, water, oil and fancy tumblers, wine glasses, sugar-pots, butter-pots, lotis, billiard and verandah lamps, China plates, finger glasses, mattress and pillows, empty boxes, benches, address boards, broken glass, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1899.

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TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES, No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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NOTICES.

SCIENTIFIC INVENTION IN GLASS DECORATION.

COMPRISING Etching, Engraving, Embossing, Silvering and Gilding. The Gilding is done by a new Scientific and Chemical process invented by the Undersigned after years of close study and experiments. The results obtained by this process, hitherto undiscovered, are in striking contrast with the common gold leaf work. The new process imparts highly finished and very artistic impressions. Specimens are worth an inspection, and may be seen at No. 29. Khotvadi 7th Lane, Bombay.

SHAVAKSHA HORMUSJI CONTRACTOR.
10th July, 1899.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

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LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

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DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CASH, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-54m., 1-26a. Low water, 6-32m., 7-29a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June last was 4,167, the daily average being 138. The total of new patients was 481.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—H. Hubshoff Pol, who resides on the third floor of a house in Military Lane, Fort, went to sleep at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 7th instant, leaving two watches—one gold and one silver—of the value of Rs. 135, on his writing table. On getting up next morning he found both the watches missing. Five Europeans reside in the house, and they have between them seven servants. All the doors of the rooms were left open during the night.

THEFT AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.—Hakim Mahomed Ali, a native doctor, residing on the first floor of a house at Bhendy Bazaar Road, has reported to the police that, about fifteen or twenty days ago, he placed a tin box, containing Rs. 75 in cash, a silver watch, a set of silver buttons, a pair of spectacles, etc., in all property collectively valued at Rs. 234, in a cupboard. On opening the cupboard, on the 7th instant, he discovered the tin box, containing the property, had disappeared.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	The Last Stand ..... Myddleton.
Overture	French Comedy ..... Keler Bela.
Fantasia (No. 3)	Popular Ballads ..... Kappey.
Gavotte	Intermezzo ..... Lewis Hall.
Reminiscences of	Sullivan ..... Winterbottom
Valse	Amitie ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STABBED WITH A KNIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sullivan charged Isa Ismail with causing hurt to Ahmed Noormahomed, a shopkeeper in Janjikar Street, with a knife. The evidence showed that, on Saturday, the accused, who was under the influence of liquor, went to a mango-seller and assaulted him, and on the complainant interfering, he stabbed him on the hand with a knife. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour. He was also ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for six months.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ismail Amir, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Brewin, with theft, as a servant, of pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 25, the property of his master, M. M. Moolaferoz. The complainant resides at New Son Road. About a month ago he took accused in his employ as a domestic servant. On Friday last, the man suddenly disappeared, and on an inquiry the property was found missing. The matter was reported to the police, and the accused was arrested at Matoonga, yesterday. He pleaded guilty to the charge. He was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for fifteen days.

REPORTED THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Ramkrishna Mahadeo Chonker, assistant secretary to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, reported to the police, on Saturday, the theft of a box, containing gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 536. The complainant resides on the ground floor of a house at Girgaum Road. About 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the day in question, his wife placed the jewellery box on a bed in the front room, the door of which was open and faced the public road, and went into the back room to cook. On returning to the front room, she found the box with its contents missing. She placed the box on the bed, as she intended to wear the ornaments after she had finished the household work. There is no sepoy's post near the house, the nearest one being at Kandawaly, about two hundred yards away. The matter is being investigated by the divisional and detective police.

A SCIENTIFIC INVENTION IN GLASS DECORATIONS.—As will be noticed from an advertisement published elsewhere, Mr. Shavakshaw Hormusjee Contractor, a young Parsee gentleman, possessing scientific attainments, after years of close study and experiments, has invented a new process in scientifically gilding glass, etching, engraving, embossing, and silvering, a few specimens of which we have seen, and we unhesitatingly say that they are really very superior to any that has been produced in this art. The gilding by this newly invented process constitutes an important feature, developed which Mr. Shawkshaw has neither spared time, trouble or even money; and his exertions have been amply rewarded by the results. Some of the finest and most beautiful of his works are noticeable in the edifices belonging to Messrs. Haji Harun Sidick and Mulji Bhowandas Barbhaya, and several others.

MEDICAL PLAGUE CONFERENCE.—We are informed that Mr. Balkrishnajee Bhaskerrao Pitale, a volunteer worker in the plague operations and assistant visitor of plague hospitals and camps, has submitted a suggestion to Government through the proper channel, requesting them to hold a medical plague conference. He observes that most of the plague hospitals and camps are now virtually closed, and the services of the attending physicians could be utilized in another direction. Besides, the large number of medical officers attached to sub-sections in the six plague districts into which this entrepot of trade is divided, have now an easy time, as the epidemic form of the plague no longer exists. Mr. Pitale believes that the conference of these professional gentlemen, who have by this time gained practical experience of the plague patients (inoculation included), of preventives and remedies, and of other experts in Bombay and the mofussil, under the presidency of the present Principal of the Grant Medical College, especially as he is also the Presidency Surgeon and was a chief medical member of the Gattacre and Campbell Committees, ought to be able to decide now, definitely, the course of action to be resolutely adopted in future, should it be necessary to do so.

ROBBING A FELLOW SHOPKEEPER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Moolji Gopalji, a shopkeeper, of Mahim Bezaar Road, was charged by Inspector Mayers before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing currency notes, ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 410, belonging to Pragji Dharamsey. The complainant is a piece-goods merchant, and keeps his place of business at Mahim Bazaar Road. On the 6th instant he proceeded to Bombay to transact some business, leaving his shop in charge of his two servant-boys and accused, Moolji, who had his shop next door. Pragji returned home at 9 p.m., and did not open the shop the next day, it being a Hindu holiday. On the third day he opened the shop, when he discovered a box, containing the money and ornaments, missing from a small drawer. Complainant made private inquiries, and came to the conclusion that Moolji was the thief. He consequently questioned him about the property, but Moolji denied all knowledge about it, and became indignant. Pragji continued his inquiries until the evening of the 9th instant, when finding all his attempts to recover the property were unsuccessful, he made a report to the police. The latter at once took Moolji into custody, and by midnight recovered the whole of the stolen property from him. It appears that the accused, during the absence of the two servant-boys from the shop, opened the drawer by means of a duplicate key and removed the box therefrom. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

It being stated to be the intention of the directors of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills to place them in liquidation, a private meeting of shareholders was, at the instance of Mr. Cooverjee Merwanjee Metha, held about a week ago in the Sir Dinshaw Petit Brokers' Hall, with a view to take measures to induce the directors not to carry their intention into effect, and, in the meantime, to appoint a deputation in order to represent the wish of the shareholders to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bai Awabai Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit. The following gentlemen were appointed at the meeting to serve on the deputation:—Messrs. Jamsetjee Nasarwanjee Tata, Framjee Hormusjee Setna, Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Dyabhoy Tapidas Varjdas, Dorabji Jamsetji Tata, Rattonjee Jamsetjee Tata, Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, P. E. Watcha, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Ardasir Jamshedji Cursetjee, Pestonjee Balsara, Rustomjee Manockjee Engineer, Framjee Temuljee Mirza, Framjee Jamshedjee Kathoke, M. B. Green, James Hall, Ratiram Durgharam Dave, Dr. R. N. Khory, and Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patel. It was arranged that the members of the deputation should wait upon Sir D. M. Petit at Petit Hall at 11 o'clock last Sunday forenoon, and request him to enlist the assistance of Mr. Jamsetjee Nasarwanjee Tata in the management of the mill, and to postpone the proposed liquidation. At the appointed time on Sunday, however, the majority of the members of the deputation were conspicuous by their absence; and only Messrs. Framjee Jamsetjee Kathoke, Cooverjee Merwanjee Mehta, and another Parsee shareholder were in attendance. Sir Dinshaw is said to have informed those present that, as he had nothing to do with the Oriental Mills, he was sorry he could not interfere in the matter, the mills being managed by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

WRITING from Ahmedabad, on Sunday, our local correspondent says:—Some four years ago, the Bombay Government issued a notification that the criminal cases committed by the Magistrates from the Panch Mahal and Kaira districts, to the Sessions Court for trial, be tried at Nariad, which, being a central place, was selected by Government. Properly speaking, Anand is a far better place than Nariad, where the Godhra-Rutlam Railway meets the B. B. and C. I. Railway line. At Anand there is not a convenient building to hold a Court and hence preference was given to Nariad over Anand. Government also empowered the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad to transfer any case or class of cases for the convenience of parties or otherwise to Ahmedabad for trial, whenever it was thought necessary. During these last three years owing to the frequent changes of Assistant Judges and Sessions Judges, it was thought proper to try all the cases in Ahmedabad, except murder cases. It is now said that an intimation has been made by the Collector of Kaira that all the cases should be tried at Nariad for the convenience of parties and witnesses. It seems certain now that Mr. F. X. De Souza, the Assistant Sessions Judge, will hold his Court at Nariad for the trial of Kaira and Panch Mahal cases. The murder cases, of course, will be disposed of by Mr. Fry, the Sessions Judge at Nariad.

Very interesting subjects are taken up by members of the Gujarat College Debating Society, whenever lectures are delivered by them every month, in the hall of the college. The most interesting lectures delivered were: (1) on Hygiene, (2) on English school life, (3) on Hindu marriages, (4) Kersondas Mulji, our national hero, and Life of Dalpatram Dayabhai, the blind poet of Guzerat. As the students of the Guzarat College, for whose benefit these lectures are held, have evinced a desire to have something of "English College life," it is proposed that Mr. F. X. DeSouza, who has personal experience of English College life, will give a lecture. It is hoped to be very interesting to the students as "the English school life" depicted by Mr. Edulji Dorabji Taiati, B.A., the Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School, was highly applauded by the students, as well as others who were present on the occasion.

Mr. R. P. Lambert, on the expiration of leave for three months, has resumed charge of the office of Superintendent of Police. Mr. Reinold will now revert to his post of Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji that of City Police Inspector. It is also rumoured that Mr. Wallinger, the Assistant Police Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Ry., will be transferred to the City Police Force.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing, on Sunday, says: Mr. Rajaram Abaji Thakre, Avai Karkun of Petha Mokhada, has been appointed a magistrate of the third-class in the Thana District. Mr. Atmaram Anant, of Kelvi-Mahim, in Thana, has been appointed as a third grade sub-registrar and he is transferred to Karmala in the Sholapur District.

Khan Saheb Abdul Gafoor Lala, assistant educational inspector, Thana, will arrive here from the District, in order to attend the half-yearly examination of the Marathi Municipal schools, which will take place during the next week.

The movements of a couple of Makrani Pathans (selling asafoetida), who arrived here from Bombay are keenly watched by the police, an account of a robbery, which took place near the segregation camp last week.

Gabriel Da Silva, the late assistant school master, who was convicted and sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment by the District magistrate for assaulting a child, last month, has made an appeal in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Thana, against the decision given by the magistrate in the case.

At the instance of Inspector Datto Laxuman, of the Municipality, a grain merchant, named Ratna Devji, was tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and first class magistrate of Thana, on Wednesday last, and fined Rs. 10 under the special rules made in accordance with the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, for concealing a plague case, which occurred in his house a few days ago.

Pestanji, a fine looking and well educated son of Khan Saheb Mancharsha Shapoorji Raja, Post-master of Thana was found suffering from bubonic fever yesterday. The Post-office establishment has temporarily been removed to the Railway mail service office near the railway station. Pestanji is now under the medical treatment of the civil surgeon of Thana. The Khan Saheb last one of his promising sons of the plague, in 1897. A native Christian on the Station Road and a Parbhoo in the Karkar Street were attacked with plague yesterday.

There is now a Marwadi named Idban Manchaji under the medical treatment in the plague hospital, on the Bhiwandi Road. Another patient, a sonar by caste recovered from the plague and he was discharged by Dr. Moos on Monday last. There were twelve persons in the segregation camp yesterday.

On account of the appearance of plague in Thana Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and first class magistrate of Thana has left the town and gone to reside at Kelve Mahim (an old station of the Portuguese Mint and Currency offices) on the other side of the Salssette creek. Rao Saheb Vaman Appaji Mendhekar, Huzur Treasurer went to Mumra (the future junction station (of Mr. Bulkley, C. E.) for the Southern Konkan and the Goa Railway lines.

The Police Football Match will be played on the parade ground at Thana on Thursday evening (the Brigade Holiday) between the D. P. S. and the A. D. P. S.

Six births (2 males and 4 females) and eleven deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LD.

THE twenty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Gordhandas Sooonderdas presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

With the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account annexed hereto for the year ending 31st December last, the directors have the pleasure to submit that in the year under report the company has made a profit of Rs. 98,065-2-5, including the balance of Rs. 2,757-14-6 brought forward from the last year's account. After deducting, out of profit, Rs. 22,492-8-0, absorbed in the payment of an ad-interim dividend for the first half-year ending 30th June 1898 at Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7 1-2 per quarter share, there remains now a disposable balance of Rs. 75,572-10-5, which the directors now purpose to divide as under:—To the payment of a dividend for the second half-year ending 31st December 1898 at Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8 3-4 per quarter share, absorbing Rs. 26,241-4-0; bonus to company's employes, Rs. 3,000-0-0; amount set aside to meet doubtful and bad debts, Rs. 5,000-0-0; new extension of machinery and building account, Rs. 40,000-0-0; next year's account Rs. 1,331-6-5:—total Rs. 75,572-10-5. The directors consider this result satisfactory, although the profit of this year is less than the last, which has been generally due to the depressed market state of yarn, and owing to the consumption which fell off and the accumulation of stocks the market gradually depressed, which the directors think will now improve. Messrs. Gocouldas Naranji and Lukhmidas Walji retire by rotation from the board, but are eligible for re-election. The directors regret to report to the shareholders the untimely death of one of their colleagues Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdas the head member of the firm of Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co., the secretaries and treasurers of the company. In him they have lost a very influential and intelligent member on the board, whose advice and assistance proved always very valuable in carrying on the company's affairs. They have also to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The above report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per whole share, and Rs. 8-12 per quarter share, for the second half-year ending the 31st December last, was declared. Messrs Gocouldas Naranji and Lukhmidas Walji, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Harjivandas Soonderdas and Anandji Bhanji were appointed auditors, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 each. The meeting also tendered a vote of thanks to the secretaries, treasurers, agents, and the directors, for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court, yesterday.

A BETTER LIFE.

Tattia Balloo, a Maratha, was charged with theft of a purse, containing four rupees, the property of Mahadoo Gunnoo. Prisoner pleaded guilty and admitted a previous sentence of ten years' transportation. The Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said the prisoner seemed to have been almost constantly in jail since 1872. The offence to which he had pleaded guilty was a small one; and in passing a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment, his Lordship hoped that, when the accused came out of jail, he would try to lead a better life.

THE FORGED HUNDEE CASES.

Mr. Anderson applied that the cases of forged hundees, in which Mohunlal Kishonlal and others are indicted, be tried before a special jury. The learned counsel said the cases arose from the same state of facts, and were important, as a sum of about Rs. 63,000 had been made away with. A special jury, the learned counsel was instructed to say, would be more competent than a common jury to deal with transactions of a commercial character. The Chief Justice said he had seen the papers only in the case of Mohunlal, which he considered to be a case for a common jury. The other case, his lordship said, must stand over till he had seen the papers.

WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE JURIDICTION?

Jeevee, woman, was charged with having kidnapped Ladu, a girl under sixteen years, in Kaar, and brought her to Bombay with the object of getting her married against her will; and with kidnapping the girl from lawful guardianship. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

The Chief Justice said it appeared that there was some difficulty in the case, as he could not see how he had jurisdiction to try an offence which was committed in a Native State by a person who was not a British subject. There was a distinction between merely conveying for the purposes of marriage and kidnapping from lawful guardianship; and it might be that kidnapping was not an offence in the Native State from which the accused had brought the child here. His lordship considered it would be better for the prosecution to ascertain if there was a Political Agent in the State, and to get the accused conveyed there for trial on an extradition warrant. His lordship adjourned the matter to admit of Mr. Aun Ali making enquiries to the above effect.

THE BENEFIT OF A DOUBT.

Tribhowan Ghiga was charged with having, on the 25th June last, committed theft of a bundle containing Rs. 12, from Shaligram Bhowanidin, a ramoose in the salt department. The accused was arrested in Shaik Memon Street on the afternoon of the day in question, the complainant alleging that the accused removed the bundle from his pocket while he was proceeding towards Moombadevi. He saw somebody behind seize the accused with the bundle in his hand. The accused was made over to a policeman.

One of the witnesses, who was told to identify the accused, walked over from the witness-box to the dock, and pointed to a Mahomedan prisoner who was awaiting his trial, as the person who stole the complainant's bundle.

The jury, without resiring, found by a majority of five to four that the identity of the accused was not proved. They were asked to retire for consultation and after a short time returned into court, when the foreman stated that the jury found unanimously that the identity of the prisoner was not proved.

The prisoner was thereupon discharged, and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	6	19
C Market, Dhoni Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	2	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	6
Total	12	14	82
Total plague deaths to date	49,816	40,780	
Same date last year	1	1	86

HIGH COURT.—JULY 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Trial of Issues.

332-34—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs C F Farran, Ag. Ad.-General—E F Nicholson, Pestonji R and K, and M M Munshi. Part heard.

232-93—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

462-98—M A Vakil for pauper—Savricai vs Chundoo Dhondoo —K B Mehta.

492-98—B V N Kirtikar—Khanderao Harischandra Moorangair vs Javerchai and others.

631-93—Payne G and S—Bai Ruttonbai and others vs Hajibhai Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W.

553-98—Payne G and S—Jugmonundas Vandravandas Bhaisett vs Chabildas Ramdas and others—Maganlal and Co.

458-98—Payne G and S and Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Karim and others vs Aga Mahomed Esmail and others—Payne G and S and Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

547-98—M L Shroff—Sillarko John Tellery and Co vs Professor Murtuza.

715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Menghraj vs Khemchand Jethamul—M Sakhtwala.

212-99—Matubhai and J—Girdhur Dalsukh and others vs Motichand Hakamchand and others.

231-99—Hiralal M and M—The Bombay Company Ld vs Vadilal Hargovandas and others—Tyebjee D and Co.

232-99—Hiralal M and M—Edward Miller and others vs Vadilal Hargovandas—Tyebjee D and Co.

237-99—Matubhai and J—Tarachand Patashram vs Shivram Murajmul.

238-99—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kapurchand and others vs Manockjee Cowasjee Santok.

239-99—Wadia and G—Arjoon Lukhmidas vs Nursey Narronji.

240-99—Wadia and G—Vussooji Tricumji and others vs Damji Dewji Parbot.

259-99—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert David Sassoon and others vs Hajee Mohomed Mehdi Malek Tejar—Edgelow G and W.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

25-99—In person—Indar Goorga Purdesi vs Ramdin Doorgan.

26-99—In person—Herjiwan Oza vs Anandjee Makan.

21-99 and 1899—In person—Azzabhai and others vs Hasankhan bin Kasonkhan.

Long Cause.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Manockvahu vs Karsondas Prajjee—Mathubhai and J. Part heard.

For further Argument.

37-99—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

200-99—Little and Co—Gocouldas Madhowjee and others vs Ramdyal Raghunath—Bhaishanker and K, to be withdrawn.

Testamentary Suits.

4-99—Daphtary and F—Hasem Shamsel Habimker vs Suprabai Sorobai widow—Payne G and S.

11-98—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thackordas vs Bai Rambai—Maganlal L S. Part heard.

23-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M. Isaac N, B M and M, and N B Mehta.

35-95—Sorabjee and J—Mathubai vs Purshotam Jairam—Pestonjee and K.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hasa Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Lukxmibai—Smetham B and N.

110-98—Framjee D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khooshaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.

515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Nurmohomed—M L Shroff.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th July, 1899.

Messrs. Cecil Stevens and Percy C. Godfrey having joined are taken on the strength and posted to B Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th July, 1899.

1. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery, at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

"HUNYADI JANOS." This favourite Natural Water, in habitual use throughout the world, has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. Remarkably and exceptionally uniform in composition; free from defects incidental to others *Brit. Med. Journal* Annual sale six million bottles.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Chindwara, Captain T. Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports, experienced strong monsoon and squally weather. The Hall Line s.s. Trentham Hall, Captain J. Black, arrived yesterday from New Port, had fresh monsoon during the voyage. The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Fazilka, Captain G. Goss, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, encountered moderate monsoon to Cochin and thence thick weather and heavy rain with very high sea. The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's s.s. Bormida, Captain G. Welaya, which reached here on Sunday, from Hongkong, met with strong monsoon. The Wilson Line s. s. Dido, Captain G. Pickering, arrived here on Sunday from Hull, experienced fine weather to longitude 65° E. and thence strong S. W. monsoon and heavy sea. The Hall Line s. s. Eden Hall, Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, encountered strong monsoon to 60° E. and then moderate monsoon. The Anchor Line s. s. Australia, Captain H. Tait, reached in Bombay on Saturday night from Glasgow, via Manchester and Liverpool, experienced usual monsoon. The s. s. Ville de Tamatave, Captain J. Caston, which arrived here on Sunday from Mauritius, had moderate monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	21 35	21 88	27 51	23 96
Monday, July 10th	0 60	0 78	0 38	0 95
Total	21 95	22 66	27 89	24 91
Total fall to July 10th, 1898	30 17	31 54	31 60	33 46
Total fall to July 10th, 1897	17 81	17 57	19 62	20 35

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	8
Saturday, 8th July, 1899	0	58
Total	21	66
Total up to 8th July, 1898	13	30
Total up to 8th July, 1897	3	28

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·483	Calm	4	95·6	81·4	71	...	2·36	—1·36
Sirsa	29·47	SE	8	99·8	80·6	71	...	1·67	—1·55
Delhi	29·48	E	4	87·2	79·0	89

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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CHUBB'S
DIAGONAL BOLTS SAFE,
Having bolts on four sides of the door.
CHUBB'S SPECIAL SAFE,
Having a master-key to open all fittings.
CHUBB'S BIG OFFICE SAFE,
Having two doors with two distinct locks.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
AGENT IN BOMBAY.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Re-gilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to
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Jail Road, Bombay.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
ODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

We chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and now append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	48,000	10,000	5,000
„Exports to U. Kingdom	25,000	8,000	6,000
„ „ to Continent	26,000	14,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	81,21,000	81,71,000	65,94,000
„ „ to U. K. „	32,60,000	34,46,000	29,90,000
„ to Continent „	32,49,000	37,45,000	28,21,000
„ Stock in the Ports	4,90,000	2,91,000	1,63,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,010,000	21,55,750	18,00,060
„ „ of Surats	1,56,000	1,31,860	1,70,050

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	12,13,000	10,55,950	8,85,040
„ London	4,000	4,000	3,300
American afloat	30,000	48,000	11,700
East Indian „	4,000	800	9,000
Total	12,51,000	11,25,950	9,10,040
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 11-32d.	3 7-16d.	4 7-32d.
„ Good Bhowsugger	2 24-32d.	2 31-32d.	3 17-32d.
Difference	1-32d.	15-32d.	11-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last show the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.	2,26,715
„ „ „ Branches...Dec.	„	2,44,231
Other „ „	„	28,04,544
Government Securities	„	13,303
Other authorised „	„	13,744
Loans	„	6,31,913
Bills Discounted and Purchased	„	1,79,299
Balances with other Banks	„	1,82,517
Cash	„	12,92,895

Withdrawals amounting to about 13 lakhs reduced the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week to 122 1-2 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition made of 2 1-4 lakhs ; but, on the other hand, there was a falling off of some 2 1-2 lakhs at the Branches, of 26 1-2 lakhs in Private Deposits, of 6 1-4 lakhs in Loans, of 1 3-4 lakhs in Bills Discounted and Purchased, and 1 3-4 lakhs in the Balances with other Banks.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet to-day. Exporters have not been purchasing, but the mills bought some 1,650 bales, comprising 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 135 per candy, 150 Pachora at Rs. 127, 300 Bassein at Rs. 135, 100 Poolgaon at Rs. 134, 150 Muna at Rs. 123 1-2, 400 Dhoraji at Rs. 140, 100 Karanja at Rs. 133 1-2, 100 Wudhwan at Rs. 137 1-2, 50 Nugger at Rs. 132, 100 Dhoraji at Rs. 124 1-2.

From the weather and crop reports to hand by wire this morning from the districts it is apparent that owing to the scanty fall of rain there has been, the general want is more rain. Absence of rain is the cause of anxiety for the crop at Bhowaugger ; and from Bellary comes the report that the crops are suffering from too little rain. The Cotton sowing at Wadhwan has not been commenced yet owing to the holding off of the rain ; but at Julgaon the sowing is making good progress ; at Khangaon the plants are flourishing, while at Amraoti they want more rain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,422	bales.
Wheat	8,232	cwts.
Linseed	2,007	„
Rapeseed	6,336	„
Poppyseed	1,907	„
Castorseed	2,079	„
Rice	1,450	„

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady in tone at 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of business was reported both ways, and the market closed at the following level :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Francs	139 3-4 to 170	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was an advance to-day in rates of 5-16 per cent, 101 3-16 being quoted for 3 1-2 per cents, for both Money and Account. For Threes 94 was named.

SHARES.—Currimbhoy Mill are Rs. 15 lower, Oriental Rs. 10, Sun Rs. 5 ; and on the other hand, Manockjee Petit and Swadeshi are Rs. 5 higher ; Port Canning are Rs. 2 1-2 more. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 7 1-2, to Rs. 1,312 1-2 per share.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'S Liverpool agents, in a letter of the 23rd June, write on the state of their cotton market as under :—

These last few days in the Manchester market wears a somewhat quieter aspect, and the sales have fallen off somewhat. Reverting to the large sales made lately, it must not be forgotten that a great proportion were sales on "call," and the cotton so sold may not be lifted out of the market for months to come.

The feature in America is the promotion of a number of large cotton mills in the southern states, in the neighbourhood of the cotton fields, and it is said that since the 1st January, this year, 700,000 new spindles have been put up. At present the American cotton trade is healthy enough, but with all these new mills springing up, we may soon hear complaints about over production from that quarter.

The crop reports are magnificent. A friend of ours who has just returned from Texas tells us that he has never seen the plant so healthy and in such a strong condition. From the other cotton states the reports are quite as favourable, and taking it all in all we feel very confident that we shall have another immense crop. Every day of high temperature and rain strengthens us in this belief, because under these highly favourable meteorological conditions the plant will become so hardy and the soil so impregnated with moisture, that even a month of continual drought could not do any harm. We consider that a very large crop is being grown, in fact as the acreage is materially the same as last year, when but for the disastrous winter 12 to 13 million bales would have been made, everything points to a crop far exceeding the present one, and with continued favourable weather the growing crop may reach 13 to 14 million bales. The American selling of the new crop will soon begin in real earnest, and we doubt very much whether the market will be able to maintain itself at the reduced values. There is no help for the article, and we look for a considerable decline in the near future. May we point out to you that as far back as four or five weeks we abandoned all hopes for a rise and shortly afterwards definitely turned "bear"?

We could probably buy :—

Options.	Single.	Double.
August-September	4	8
October-November	3 1-2	11
December-January	7 1-2	15

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th July, as compared with the statement of 1st July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 1. Rs.	July 8. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,70,958	51,97,673
Do. do. at Branches	28,83,775	26,39,544
Other Deposits	342,76,784	316,12,289
Post Bills	7,984	9,562
Credits, undrawn	16,69,395	17,05,289
Rs...	611,03 895	587,64,257
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,65,527	104,52,224
Other authorised Securities	34,24,511	34,10,767
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	.....	.....
Loans do. do.	68,81,036	65,61,848
Bills Discounted and purchased	195,63,731	190,61,818
Dead Stock	61,48,498	62,59,19.
Stamps and Stationery	4,22,745	4,22,745
Institution	25,989	20,360
Balances with other Banks	.....	.....
Cash	5,98,624	4,16,007
	135,48,184	122,55,239
Rs...	614,03,895	587,64,257

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 3-16
3 per cent. Reduced	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 5-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DERRY—June 27, at Ghaziabad, the wife of W H Derry, E I Railway, of a son.

FULLERTON—July 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain T Fullerton, I M S, of a son.

PAXTON—June 23, at Allahabad, the wife of W M Paxton, of a son.

ROGERS—July 3, at Gorakhpore, the wife of Thomas Stockwell Rogers, B and N-W Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWN—July 2, at Wazirabad, suddenly, of heat apoplexy, John Young Brown, Traveller for Messrs. Samuel Fitz & Co, of Karachi, in his 33rd year.

JOHNSTONE—July 1, at Landour, Mrs L Johnstone, widow of the late Sergeant-Major T Johnstone, 102nd Fusiliers, and dearly loved mother of Mrs L Todd.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1899.

THE long-expected report of the Indian Currency Commission has come at last, its advent having been hastened by recent demonstrations of impatience. In the main it will meet with approval by the majority of persons interested in India, though it appears that except in regard to the body of the report there has not been anything like unanimity. The delay in issuing the report may have been to some extent due to the framing of sections which have little beyond an historical value. It is well known that the Commission, of which Sir Henry Fowler is chairman, was the outcome of twenty years of agitation in India ; even so long ago as that the closing of the mints was advocated. What India urged then and what she has since done, has the approval of the Commission after its long and exhaustive enquiry. The report practically follows the lines of the despatch of the Government of India of September 16, 1897. The Commission unanimously concurs in the recommendation that the Mints be kept closed to free coinage of silver, and having declared for a gold standard would also establish a gold currency, opening the mints to the unrestricted coinage of gold, being for that purpose constituted branches of the Imperial Mint, as is the case with those in Australia. But although gold will be current coin in the event of the Commissioners' report being adopted, it is not to be incumbent on the banks or the treasury to give gold in exchange for silver except as convenient. In this respect India will not be isolated, for in France and the United Sates the custom is the same, the banks incurring no obligation in the matter, the object being to strengthen the gold reserve. The recommendation to fix the rate of exchange at the rate it has approximated during the past eighteen months, namely 1s. 4d., had not the unanimous support of all members of the Commission, Mr. Robert Campbell and Sir John Muir suggesting 1s. 3d., while Mr. W. H. Holland would await the development of events before fixing any rate. Against them were the chairman, Lord Balfour, Sir David Barbour, Sir Francis Mowatt, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Mr. LeMarchant, Mr. Hambro, Sir Alfred Dent, and Mr. R Chalmers. Upon the main points the unanimity of the Commissioners is remarkable, and will go far towards securing the adoption of their recommendations, which if they do not go as far as many fondly wished, will hasten the steadying of exchange and minimise the financial troubles of the Government of India. There is little doubt that the recommendations will be confirmed by Parliament. In this case legislation will be undertaken in the Viceroy's Council to declare the sovereign legal tender in India and to open the Mints to the coinage into sovereigns of gold presented by the public, which when refineries are added, will amongst other things enable the gold mines of Southern India to dispose of their output in India. Parliament will not adjourn until the 12th August, so there is still time to get the matter disposed of this session, and the expectation in Simla, we hear, is that this will be done. In this case the necessary legislation could be introduced in the Viceroy's Council this autumn and the whole scheme be in operation before the cold weather. The only matter in connection with the report that excites surprise in Simla, we hear from our correspondent, is that the telegraphic summary which has reached Government says nothing about an Imperial Guarantee. This proposal must therefore, it appears, have been rejected. It will be remembered that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce made a strong representation on this point in its letter to Government in March last year, when it suggested that an absolute and permanent guarantee on the part of Government of the exchangeability of rupees for gold at a fixed value was essential. In view of the fact, however, that Government treasuries in India now contain nearly £2,400,000 sterling in gold and that the Secretary of State is financed far ahead of his requirements, it is not thought that either an Imperial Guarantee, or sterling borrowing, will be necessary. It may be noticed, however, in this connection that the Imperial Guarantee was not amongst the things recommended by Lord Elgin's Government. One immediate result of the publication of the report yesterday was to force up Government paper a half per cent., and a further rise is foretold in the bazaar.

WE have read with special interest the report of a medical libel action brought by Mr. Morris Rubens, of Poona and Bombay, against eight London newspapers to recover from each a thousand pounds—eight thousand in all—for an alleged libel published over two years ago. The actions were consolidated under the Newspaper Libel Act, which was passed to put an end to the old system under which an enterprising plaintiff might, and did, sue four hundred newspapers and involve each in heavy costs. The defendants in this case were the "St. James's Gazette," the "Evening News," the "Daily Telegraph," the "Daily News," the "Daily Mail," the "News of the World," the "Morning," and the "Indicator." The plaintiff, who sued "in forma pauperis," was nevertheless represented by one counsel, Mr. Cooney, while the eight defendants were defended by five. The case for what may be called the prosecution was this : The defendants published a report of proceedings in the Shoreditch County Court, in which plaintiff sought to recover thirty-eight pounds from Dr. Nariman and the latter counterclaimed for forty-two pounds. Each claim was allowed by the Court. Rubens had been a warrant officer of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, and was at that time a medical student in the University College Hospital, London. He was engaged as an assistant or dispenser by Dr. Nariman, who was in practice in London. The report of the proceedings set forth that the plaintiff conducted his case in person, and that the judge asked him whether he was a medical man. To that question, according to the report, he replied : "No, but I have passed my examinations with the extremest and most auspicious honours at the Grant Medical College at Bombay." The report continued : "Have you a Diploma?" "I scorn mere titles. (Laughter.) I admit I am unqualified in England." "Are you an Asiatic?" "No, I was born in Poona." "Then you are." "A man born in a stable is not a horse. (Laughter.) My mother was a Scotch native." The report also stated that the plaintiff had told the defendant, Dr. Nariman, that he was practising as a medical man, though he was not qualified.

This was the alleged libel. Rubens asserted that the report occasioned him serious injury, because his mother stopped his allowance of about £150 a year, and he was dismissed by a medical man in whose employment he was. Being thus deprived of means, he was unable to continue his studies in London. The plaintiff denied that he had given the ridiculous answers imputed to him, or that he had stated he was not qualified. When cross-examined by Mr. Walton, Q. C., he admitted that some parts of the case were amusing and that there was laughter in Court. But he did not think the Judge turned to the jury and asked them if they had not enough of the case. He was not responsible if his solicitors had written that there was an agreement of partnership with Dr. Nariman, and he could not help it if they called it an agreement. He did not remember the Judge reading the agreement and saying it was an improper one. He acknowledged that he had attended one or two midwifery cases, but it was not until eighteen months ago that the Medical Council laid it down that it was misconduct for an unqualified man to assist a qualified practitioner. Mr. R. G. Davis, the plaintiff's solicitor, deposed that the account published in the newspapers was inaccurate, and another witness gave similar testimony. On the other hand, Mr. F. Danyer, who reported the proceedings, and Mr. Haldenstein, a barrister engaged in the case, testified that the report was fair and accurate. The jury intervened at this point, and stated that they were unanimously of opinion that there was no libel. Mr. Justice Ridley entered the verdict and judgment for the defendants, with costs in all the eight actions. As the plaintiff sued "in forma pauperis," it is not to be supposed that the defendants will recover a farthing of the heavy costs incurred in the tedious litigation extending over two years.

We have said that we read these proceedings with special interest. Eight months after we had reproduced the report of the original case from the London papers, we received a communication from Mr. Morris Rubens' Bombay solicitors, stating that if we did not immediately pay Rs. 10,000 damages and publish an apology and retractation, proceedings would be forthwith instituted in the High Court. Certain of our contemporaries received an identical letter. We stated that if the inaccuracies in the report were pointed out, we should, on receiving the necessary information, rectify them. We received and published in full a long statement setting forth the alleged inaccuracies. For nearly a year nothing further was heard of the matter. Then we were informed that if we desired to escape costly litigation we should compensate the plaintiff. We declined to do anything of the sort. After another long interval we were approached again, and informed that certain London newspapers had agreed to compromise the matter by payment of considerable sums. We and our contemporaries were kindly advised to take the same course to save heavy costs and damages. As the London newspapers then mentioned are among the eight defendants in the action brought in the Queen's Bench, London, it is clear that this statement was not altogether accurate. The alleged libel has now been announced to be no libel at all, and Mr. Rubens does not get the eight thousand pounds he looked for. A curious light was thrown upon the "modus operandi" in such transactions by the fact that the morning after the disposal of the case in the Shoreditch County Court, a solicitor called upon Dr. Nariman, and volunteered the advice that he should at once bring actions against the London papers for libel. The solicitor in question had not acted for Dr. Nariman in the case, and surprise was expressed at the suggestion. The report in Dr. Nariman's view was perfectly fair and did not libel or injure him in any way. He was informed that if he brought actions he would make a good deal of money. Dr. Nariman said he had no desire to make money by such means and closed the interview. Whether Mr. Rubens was the victim of similar temptation or not, we do not undertake to say. It is certain that the English press is perpetually harassed by speculative actions not easily distinguishable from the tactics of professional blackmailers. If this practice extends to India it will be necessary for the Government to legislate in the spirit of the Newspapers' Libel Act to cope with such unscrupulous manœuvres.

THE latest project of the Russian Government is the establishment of naval and commercial communication between the Baltic and Black Seas. The subject is dealt with in the *Fortnightly Review*, in an article by "S," who thinks the strategic and commercial advantages likely to accrue from it are greater than those of the great Trans-Siberian Railway. This waterway across Western Russia will connect important cities and towns already in a flourishing condition, which with increased facilities for the export of their produce could double, or even treble, their present output. Its whole course will be through some of the most naturally productive, if not the most productive, parts of the Empire, and goods usually transported by rail from Odessa will go much cheaper, via the waterway, to St. Petersburg. There are many engineering obstacles to be overcome, the most difficult part of the enterprise being to circumvent the cataracts which exist on the three rivers which mark the line of route. But leaving commercial considerations for the moment apart, and looking at its strategic importance, the writer thinks that what the railway system is to the army, the canal will be to the navy. While the former enables Russia to mobilise her troops with an economy and despatch formerly impossible, the waterway will enable her to concentrate her naval strength in either the Baltic or Black Seas, as occasion may require—an achievement altogether impracticable under the present circumstances. The internal development of the recent territorial acquisitions will probably occupy Russia for some time to come, and the article suggests that in the event of a general European war, Russia would avail herself of it to extend her waterway to the Mediterranean via the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. There is no knowing when Russia will not be in a position to promote a European conflict—for while the Peace doctrine is preached abroad, it is vigorously suppressed at home,—and under such circumstances the inter-communication between her northern and southern naval establishments would enable her to muster all her available battleships in the Black Sea, almost before the Powers realised her object. It would, "S" considers, be going beyond facts to assert that this undertaking will make Russia a great naval Power ; but it will at least strengthen her position, and while she will be a constant menace to Constantinople, it will render her practically unassailable in her own waters. The Government entertain the project for a waterway across Western Russia chiefly for its strategic value, but the commercial advantages to be derived from the undertaking are not to be ignored. The subject has been under consideration for years, and a desire on the part of the Government not to increase the national expenditure, which has during the last few years been enormous, prevented this scheme being promoted in 1897 ; but for such an object there would be plenty of money forthcoming, if the Russian Government, instead of drawing on the national funds, sanctioned the formation of a private syndicate. But although extreme reticence is observed in official circles, and imposed on the press, there is no doubt that the establishment of naval intercourse between the two seas is but a question of time.

AN article on the Transvaal Crisis, from the pen of a writer signing himself "Uitlander," appears in the "Fortnightly Review" for June. It deals first with the authenticity and genuineness of the monster petition which has been presented to the Colonial Secretary, and goes on to recapitulate the wearisome story of the Uitlanders' grievances. Not only have they no voice in the Government, although they provide almost the whole of the national expenditure, but what is taken from the Englishman goes to the Boer. They have no power in the control of the municipality of Johannesburg, and English children can only get their schooling in public schools if their parents are content they should learn Dutch—a state of matters peculiarly preposterous when English is the habitual tongue throughout South Africa. These are but a few of the grievances, which exist now as they did in 1896, the date of the Jameson raid. It is not disputed the Uitlanders had a good case in that year, when the ill-fated and illegitimate attempt to hasten reform was made. The past three years have shown that all hope of redress within the Transvaal is at an end, and the Englishman now seeks another method of redress beyond its boundaries. Mr. Kruger promised concessions in 1896, but instead of lightening he has added to the burden. The law which forbids the holding of public meetings, or the ventilation of grievances in the press, have both been added since Mr. Kruger gave his promise in 1896. The writer, whose article is dated "Johannesburg, May 1," says if Mr. Chamberlain takes a strong line, there will be much bluff from the Transvaal and from Cape Colony. Yet he does not think war is within the range of probabilities. The days are over when even the average Burgher in the Transvaal believes that in the defeat of Sir George Colley at Majuba, the forces of the Transvaal had overwhelmed the British Army Corps. Mr. Kruger is under no such illusion, but he thinks two causes will intervene to protect the South African Republic from any continued fighting on the part of Great Britain. He reckons on the allegiance of the English Liberals to the Transvaal side, and in the second place, he counts on the English fears lest the Cape Dutch rise. The article says truly that Mr. Chamberlain's decision concerns not only the Transvaal, but all South Africa. He thinks emphatically this is the moment for temperate but firm assertion, that Englishmen should be given those privileges in the Transvaal and Dutch Colony which Burghers from the Transvaal enjoy in the Cape. If England secures these demands she will have her reward not in the reformation of the Transvaal only, but in an increased prestige throughout South Africa. If not "she must make up her mind to lose her paramountcy in the Transvaal of to-day and in the confederated South Africa of to-morrow."

THE s. s. Egypt, with mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, on tour, will arrive at Bombay, Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m. (local time) on Thursday, the 13th instant, and will leave Bombay again for Poona, on Friday, the 14th idem. His Excellency's arrival and departure will be private. Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival and departure of his Excellency.

THE Municipal Corporation, at its sitting, yesterday, considered a letter from the Bombay Improvement Trust, regarding a proposal for the amendment of section 41 of Act IV of 1898, in reference to set-backs, the proposal being that the Board was liable to pay to the Corporation the value of any portion of the part required, which was, or formed part of, an area acquired by the Corporation subsequently to the 9th November 1898 as a set-back under the Municipal Act. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, who considered the suggestion a very good one, the matter was referred to a committee.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 17th June 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 132,269 maunds and Rs. 34,872 in the earnings.

IT is officially announced on behalf of the Calcutta Turf Club that Mr. Sydney Hartwell has resigned the appointment of Official Measurer, and that Mr. W. M. Beresford is appointed an Official Measurer.

THE total earnings of the Burma railways for the half year ending June 30th were rupees 47,23,855 as against rupees 51,42,424 for the first half of last year; that is, a decrease of rupees 4,18,569.

THE official return of India's foreign trade for the two months ending May 31st exhibits a remarkable decline in exports and equally remarkable increase in imports over the corresponding period of 1898. A rise of over 2 crores in the value of the imports is due chiefly to one crore on account of a revival in the piece-goods trade, an increase of 32 lakhs in railway material and a curious recovery in the imports of coal from the United Kingdom, which increased by some 22 lakhs. On the other hand notable increments in the exports of oilseeds (over half a crore), opium (41 lakhs) and tea (15 lakhs) are much more than counterbalanced by a big drop of over 2 3-4 crores in wheat and some 40 lakhs in raw cotton.

ONE of the last things Dr. Fuhrer, late Archæological Surveyor, N.-W. P. and Oudh, did before he was "permitted to resign," was to write a report about his exploration of Buddha's birth-place in the Nepal Terai, and this report was published under the imprimatur of the Local Government. Subsequently Major Lawrence Waddell, I. M. S., the well-known author of "Buddhism in Tibet," and Babu P. C. Mukerjee, were specially deputed to make a closer investigation of Kapilavastu and its vicinage, and Dr. Fuhrer's account has now been found to contain numerous inaccuracies—so numerous in fact that his report has had to be withdrawn.

REPORTS from Kabul persist that a Russian Endyo is there discussing the question of railway extension into Afghanistan. It is said that the inhabitants of the chief men of Kabul are displeased at the honour shown him. Other Kabul reports say that some followers of the mad Mullah have been arrested a few miles from the city.

THE question of whether it will be possible to form a big lake in Samali Nullah by placing a dam across the valley about two miles off is now being seriously considered in Simla. If this can be done, it seems possible that from the waterfall sufficient power can be procured to provide the station with electric light as well as power for pumping purposes at the present waterworks. It is hoped that a company may be formed to carry out the objects of the scheme which is estimated to cost about six lakhs. Much interest is being taken in the matter which is likely to be supported by the Municipality.

THE Madras Government's recent decision to extend its cinchona planting operations has caused no little surprise amongst planters, as it was understood that Government's intention was to cease competing with private growers. The local "Mail" believes, however, that Government now contends (1) that it can grow its own bark cheaper than it can buy it from the planters, and (2) that it must be independent of private growers, who one year may put a lot of bark on the market and the next year none at all. It is also contended that Government sells very little of its quinine to the outside public, the bulk of it going to Government Hospitals and Dispensaries. It is true that Government has already bought bark largely from planters, but it is considered that the supply cannot be depended upon, and hence the increased plantations lately undertaken by Government on the Nilgiris.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL has settled the question of further Municipal taxation in Cawnpore by rejecting the Board's primary scheme of an enhanced and extended license tax in favour of the alternative proposal for, or rather unwilling assent to, a house tax. His Honour is of opinion that it would be a retrograde step to revert to the old system of taxing incomes from Rs. 350 a year (the present limit) down to Rs. 96 ; firstly, because opposition to such a measure would be better justified than the common complaints against the Imperial income tax limit ; and, secondly, because judging from past experience, the re-introduction of a 3rd class grade would fail to produce even one-half of the sum required. He considers, however, that a limit of rental on which the house tax will be chargeable should be prescribed, and that it should not be below Rs. 3 per mensem. Even with this limit the proposed house tax will no doubt touch a large section of the poorer classes—whom Sir Antony Macdonnell himself wishes to save from the license tax assessor. Still, the touch would be light : on a 3 per cent basis the tax on a rental of Rs. 3 would only amount to 1 anna 5 pies per month ; while in a 3rd grade of the license tax, on a 4 per cent basis, the assessment on the lowest taxable income would be Rs. 0-5-1 per month.

JUST as the s. s. George Royle got round the breakwater at Keamari on Thursday evening bound for a port in the United Kingdom a heavy sea broke across the vessel, filling the saloon and other parts with water. The same sea struck the cook, a man named Wilson, over 60 years of age, and dashed him against the combings of the coalbunkers. It is feared his leg has been fractured above the knee. He also received two ugly gashes about the face and below his chin. Fortunately the pilot was on board, so rather than stand the risk of taking the injured man on, the Captain sent him ashore in the pilot boat to Manora. He received prompt attention from the Port Surgeon, Dr. Mackenzie, after which the pilot, Mr. LeGros, who rendered every assitance from the commencement, very considerately took him across to the Civil Hospital, where he is now undergoing treatment.

THE restrictive legislation with regard to the immigration of Asiatics was passed by the local Legislature of British Columbia last year, and the Imperial Government shortly afterwards intimated to Canada its views, which were in accordance with the speech just delivered by the Canadian Premier. It is by the desire of the Imperial Government that Canada proposes to interfere with the local Legislature on this matter, and not because Canada herself feels that Chinese and Japanese should be placed upon a different footing. Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed the Colony in April last of the attitude which the Canadian Government would adopt. The incident from one point of view is an illustration of the supremacy of selfishness in modern politics : on principles of abstract justice or equity the exclusion of Chinese immigrants, while Japanese immigrants are admitted, cannot be defended ; but on the other hand, if we really desire the friendship of Japan, it would obviously be an odd way to achieve our end to close our colonies to her immigrants.

MR. B. W. HENDERSON, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has undertaken for Messrs. Methuen a life of the Emperor Nero. It will be fully illustrated from authentic sources.

"THE Craze of Christina" is the title of Mrs Lovett Cameron's new novel, which Mr. John Long is now publishing in his Colonial Library of Copyright Novels. Mrs. Lovett Cameron has been writing steadily now for twenty years and is engaged on another new novel for Mr. John Long. She is the wife of Mr. H. Lovett Cameron, elder brother of the late Commander Verney Lovett Cameron, R.N., C.B., who some twenty years ago traversed alone the whole continent of Africa from east to west and who made many important discoveries in the Dark Continent. Her recent novel, "A Fair Fraud," published by Mr John Long, has met with marked success and is now in its fifth edition.

THE final decision on the question on the gauge of light railway is thus referred to in the annual Railway Administration Report : "With reference to the question of gauge for light commercial feeder lines and for military light lines referred to in the last report. Her Majesty's Secretary of State having recognised the advantages of maintaining an uniform gauge for light railways in rough and mountainous districts, whether for commercial or military purposes, suggested for the consideration of the Government of India the adoption of 2 feet 6 inches as the normal gauge for military requirements. The Government of India have finally decided to adopt 2 feet 6 inches as the gauge for light military lines." On the other hand, we also read that, "work on the Raipur-Dhamtari feeder line, 2 feet gauge, is in progess ; earthwork is completed except on the bridge approaches, and permanent-way has been laid for several miles out of Raipur." And yet at the meeting of the Bengal-Nagpur Company in London last month, the chairman stated that the 2 feet 6 inch gauge on the Raipur-Dhamtari feeder "would be reverted to." The shareholders must be glad to learn that they have at last got something final.

Two announcements appeared in the papers a few days ago which have an interest for those who remember Sydney Dobell, or who are acquainted with his works. One was the call to the Bar of Mr. W. B. Duffield Dobell, son of Mr. Clarence Dobell, of Cheltenham, and a nephew of Sydney's ; the other announcement was the untimely death of Mr. A. J. Mott, ex-Alderman of Gloucester, who married a sister of the poet's. John Dobell, the father, belonged to Cranbrook, and in 1835 removed to Cheltenham, where he built up a successful business as a wine and spirit merchant. That business Sydney afterwards joined ; but most of his days were spent on his beloved Cotswolds and in Scotch and foreign travel. He died at Nailsworth in 1874. The Dobell's house, on the hills above Cheltenham, was a place where literary people were often found, Mrs. Craik, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," a story that contains a good deal about the neighbourhood, being frequently there. One of Mr. John Dobell's daughters married Mr. Briton Riviere, and the scene of the eminent painter's picture, "The Empty Chair," is Whittington Court, Gloucestershire, the residence of Mr. Riviere's brother-in-law.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

REPORT PUBLISHED.

A CURRENT SOVEREIGN.

A ONE AND FOUR-PENNY RUPEE.

NO MENTION OF AN IMPERIAL GUARANTEE.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Indian Currency Committee's report recommends a Gold Standard with a sovereign as a legal tender, and fixing the rupee at sixteen pence.

The Currency report is divided into eight sections.

The first section recounts the history of the monetary system of India.

Section 2 discusses the Silver Standard, and says the re-opening of the Mints would be so fully and immediately discounted as to defeat the objects of such a course. Discussing the fears of the Indian Tea industry being threatened by China producing on a silver basis, the Committee considers that the permanent interests of the industry would be promoted if worked under the same standard of value as the countries to which the produce was exported. The report concurs in the decision of the Government not to revert to a Silver Standard.

Section 3 argues in favour of

A GOLD STANDARD,

and says it is impossible to maintain the *status quo* permanently, though it might prove adequate to create a margin of gold sufficient to tide India over adverse years. It advises that steps be taken to avoid all possibility of doubt as to the determination not to revert to a Silver Standard, and to proceed with measures for the effective establishment of a Gold Standard.

Section 4 says the Committee is unable to recommend the proposals of the Indian Government as embodied in its despatch of 3rd March 1898.

Section 5 deals with schemes for establishing a Gold Standard without a gold currency. The Committee considers that the native habit of hoarding gold does not justify a permanent refusal to allow India a Gold Currency, and favours making the British sovereign

A LEGAL TENDER AND A CURRENT COIN.

It considers that the Indian Mints should coin gold unrestrictedly on the same terms as the Australian Mints.

Section 6, dealing with convertibility, says that existing conditions prevent limiting the amount for which rupees should be a legal tender for some time to come. The Indian Government should

NOT BE LEGALLY BOUND TO PART WITH GOLD

in exchange for rupees, but should make gold available for foreign remittances whenever exchange falls below specie point. The exclusive right to rupee coinage must remain vested in the Government, and the profits should be kept in gold as a special reserve.

Section 7 recommends a legal sterling rate of sixteen pence for the rupee. This recommendation is not made unanimously, but by a majority of the Committee who point out that this is now the normal rate to which prices may be assumed to have adjusted themselves.

Section 8 says the effective establishment of a Gold Standard is of

PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO THE MATERIAL INTERESTS OF INDIA,

not only to promote existing trade, but to encourage the influx of capital. For the speedy attainment of this object it is eminently desirable that the Government of India should husband its resources, exercise resolute economy, and restrict the growth of its gold obligations.

In an appendix to the report, Mr. Robert Campbell and Sir John Muir favour fifteen pence for the rupee, whilst Mr. W. H. Holland favours awaiting further experience before fixing the rate.

Mr. Everard Hambro recommends the creation of a Bank on the lines of the Bank of England.

Messrs. Campbell and Holland and Sir John Muir oppose sterling borrowing for the establishment or maintenance of a Gold Standard.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The following press note is issued here :—The Government have received the following intelligence with regard to the report of the Currency Committee, which was signed on the 7th instant :—

The main report is signed by all the members of the Committee, separate recommendations on particular points being appended by four members.

The Committee unanimously concurs with the Government of India that the Indian Mints should be kept closed to the free coinage of silver, that the decision not to revert to a Silver Standard should be placed beyond question, and that measures should be adopted for the effective establishment of a Gold Standard, but the Committee does not approve of the particular proposals that were put forward by Lord Elgin's Government to attain that end.

It is recommended that sovereigns should be made legal tender in India, and that the Indian Mints should be opened to unrestricted coinage of gold into sovereigns, the mints being constituted for that purpose branches of the Imperial Mint, like the mints in Australia.

With regard to convertibility of rupees into gold, attention is drawn to the practice followed in France and America, where there is no legal obligation to give gold for silver coins at the demand of the holder, and the Government of India is advised to incur no obligation of this character.

At the same time any gold reserve which has been or may be accumulated in India should be freely used to maintain exchange in the event of its tending to fall below specie point.

It must be a matter for the Government of India to determine the exact conditions under which the gold reserve should be used, but approval is given to the recent decision of the Government of India to remit gold unhesitatingly in the event of exchange declining so as to enable the Secretary of State to curtail his drawings.

The right of at any time coining fresh rupees must be exclusively vested in the Government of India, and though the existing stock of rupee currency may meet all requirements for a while, Government will have to consider what regulations may ultimately be necessary for making additions to the silver currency. The Committee anticipate that the rate of sixteen pence, which is about the rate that has existed for the last year and a-half and to which transactions and prices have adjusted themselves, will be maintained in the future with possible temporary fluctuations within the gold points. They have therefore rejected all proposals made to them for the adoption of a lower rate, and recommend adherence to the rate of sixteen pence.

The main report concludes by pronouncing that the establishment of an effective Gold Standard is of paramount importance to India, and that therefore the Government should spare no effort to husband its resources to enforce resolute economy and restrict its gold obligations.

Two members of the Committee, Sir J. Muir and Mr. Campbell, while signing the principal report, take exception to the rate recommended, and would prefer the adoption of a rate of fifteen pence.

The same members, together with Mr. Holland, also enter a protest against any sterling borrowing for the purpose of a gold standard. Mr. Holland separately protests against any immediate action being taken, while Mr. Hambro appends a note in favour of the establishment of a strong bank in India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The "Standard's" Johannesburg correspondent telegraphs that the franchise concessions adopted by the Raad are profoundly disappointing to the Uitlanders, who anxiously await the action of the Imperial Government.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The mobilisation of the fleets commences to-morrow prior to the annual manœuvres, which are to be on an unusual scale.

118 ships will participate.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s Egypt, with mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., to-day.

HANDICAP POLO TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL TIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

The semi-final tie in the Handicap Polo Tournament between F and G teams was played in fine weather to-day at Kirkee, where a large number of spectators had assembled. The sides appeared to be very well matched, and the game was correspondingly interesting. In spite of the rather heavy ground, play was fast and the scoring rapid. The shooting also, as evidenced by the scores, was much straighter than usual.

In the third chukker, Ellwood, of F team, came down with his pony, but was soon up again. The game ended in a win for the F team.

CRICKET : LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN vs. POONA VOLUNTEERS.

A cricket match between Lord Sandhurst's eleven and the Poona Volunteers was played at Ganeshkhind. The play was interrupted by showers of rain.

The Volunteers won the toss, but owing to the bumpy state of the ground, sent in the home team. Captain Greig and Martin went in. Martin was caught out when he compiled 15 runs, and his place was filled by Mr. Sale. The new combination got set, and played up to 4-15 (not out). Lord Sandhurst declared the innings closed with 164 runs, out of which Greig made 84, and Sale 59.

The Volunteers went in and made 57 runs for nine wickets down.

The match resulted in an easy win for Ganeshkhind.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 44 cases and 28 deaths recorded in the City, to-day ; in the Cantonment 10 cases and 3 deaths ; and in the District 8 cases and 5 deaths. The total mortality was 39.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS AND THE MANŒUVRES.

SIMLA JULY, 10

I understand that arrangements are being made with a view to enabling the various Imperial Service Troops Corps units, throughout India, to join in extensive manœuvres and marches that take place with various Commands next cold weather. The splendid permanent transport trains with which these Corps are almost all furnished makes such arrangements a matter of great simplicity.

WEEKLY PLAGUE RETURNS.

FURTHER INCREASE IN THE MORTALITY.

The plague mortality in the seven days ending last Saturday shows a further increase, the total number of deaths having risen from 733 in the previous week to 1,144, this advance being chiefly due to more plague deaths in places like Poona City, Belgaum District, and the Kolhapur State.

Bombay City returns 46 deaths, and Karachi City three, Bombay Presidency showing 1,075 deaths, of which 245 were in Poona City.

Madras had none, Mysore State 14, Calcutta five, and Howrah one death.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The Committee of the Viceroy's Council will meet in Simla about the middle of the month to dispose of any outstanding individual cases that may be still pending in connection with the grant of Exchange Compensation allowance.

THE SUPERINTENDENTSHIP OF THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYS.

Major Burrard, R. E., and not Burnard, comes out from Home shortly to take up the Superintendentship of the Trigonometrical Surveys, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Gore, who succeeds Major-General Strahan as Surveyor-General, when the latter retires about the end of September.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Government of Bengal have decided on the form which the memorial to the late Maharaja of Mysore shall take at Kalighat, where the remains of the Prince were cremated in 1894. The Mysore Durbar proposed at first to erect a Dharmsala for the use of pilgrims who annually visit Kalighat.

The Foreign Office was addressed, and reference made to the local Government as to the question cropped up whether the Native States were allowed to erect such buildings in British territory without the sanction of the Government of India. The Bengal Government referred the matter to the Commissioner of Police, who is of opinion that a Dharmsala would lead to faction disputes and rioting.

This was communicated to the Mysore Durbar, and at the suggestion of the Bengal Government they were allowd to build a temple and ghat in lieu of the proposed Dharmsala, the ghat and temple being constructed by Messrs. Martin and Company, at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The land comprising twenty-two cottas has been acquired by the Durbar from the Bengal Government and construction is being pushed on rapidly at the expense of the Mysore Government.

A CHARGE OF MURDER QUASHED.

At the Third Criminal Sessions, the case Empress vs. John Norman Ross, which was tried by the Chief Justice and a Special Jury, ended. The accused was charged with having, on the 7th February last, at the Mohunpore Tea Garden, in Assam, committed murder by causing the death of Osman Ghani, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Abdul Guffoor.

His lordship having summed up, the jury retired, and after an absence of forty minutes, delivered an unanimous verdict of not guilty on both charges, and discharged the accused.

THE SECUNDERABAD BAZAAR SCANDAL.

AN ARREST AND REMAND.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 10.

Pensioned Pay Havildar Mahomed Kassim, 11th M. I., has been arrested on a warrant issued by the Cantonment Magistrate, charged with abetting offences under sections 161 and 167 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he, as alleged, assisted the Cantonment office clerk, now on bail, in fabricating the "price current," issued to Native troops in garrison, and in taking an illegal gratifications.

Having been unable to find bail, the man was remanded.

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

A PROPOSAL which is likely to have an important bearing upon the future of Simla has just been made to the Municipality. It is from a local syndicate, who seem to be well backed, and who propose to supply the station with electricity and water power derived from the waterfalls in the gorge below the bazaar. The nullah to be utilized can be seen, in the distance, from parts of the Mall. It is two and a-half miles from the Church, but several thousand of feet below it, and is scooped out like a trough in the solid rock of coarse grained slate. The gorge descends towards the plains in a series of five steps, each of which constitutes a waterfall, the total drop amounting to some eight hundred feet in the course of a couple of miles. Above the second waterfall is what has apparently once been the basin of a lake, which can be converted into a lake once more by means of a simple dam. This dam, it appears, can be built with comparatively small outlay, as the gorge narrows at the outlet above where it was once blocked by the landslip which caused the lake. Here the rocks approach within twenty-eight yards of each other. The wall on one side is almost perpendicular ; on the other it forms a slope of about forty-five degrees. The result of connecting the two by a dam will be to preclude all outlet from the gorge. This will hold back the water which now flows over the waterfalls below, and make a lake some three quarters of a mile long, and a hundred feet deep at the lower end, the average breadth being two hundred yards. Several streams in the neighbourhood can be diverted at comparatively small expense to increase the supply ; while it is calculated that the catchment area of the gorge itself, comprising, as it does, about two and a-half square miles, will be sufficient to insure the filling of the reservoir from surface drainage alone in a single wet season. The reserve of water impounded will be sufficient to maintain something like a thousand horse power throughout the year, even supposing no rain fell during the whole of the four months of the dry season, and all the streams in consequence failed. Turbines, fed by steel pipes, the last of which would descend to the bottom of the fifth waterfall, are to be employed for harnessing this power. The cost of the undertaking is placed at six lakhs, and the lake once formed, and the turbines erected, a large return on the expenditure seems certain. The Municipality are understood to be prepared to purchase three or four hundred horse power for pumping the water supply of the station, which is now forced up by steam engines, the provision of fuel for which is a matter of continually increasing difficulty. The result therefore should be to save further denudation of the forests of the catchment area which is becoming more serious each year. The remainder of the power would be utilized in the electric lighting of the station, which, large as it is, is now almost entirely dependent upon kerosene oil lamps for illumination. It is estimated that electricity can be supplied from the waterfalls at considerably less nett cost than that of the mineral oil now consumed. That a demand for it exists, is shown by the fact that installations have already been set up at places like Viceregal Lodge and the Town Hall, and that money has been voted for the same form of lighting at the United Service Club, though the only power at present available is the costly one of steam.

The amelioration of the climate in the dusty hot weather to be expected from the formation of a lake far down below the station, is also a matter to be considered, while visions of water picnics and electric launches are also conjured up by the proposal. The only serious objection that seems to have so far been raised in connection with the scheme, is concerned with the water-holding capacity of the hillsides. The fact, however, that one lake appears to have already once existed in the locality itself, and that another is still to be found not so many miles away, to the north of the Chalat Hill, may be taken as evidence on the other side. It is only surprising, now the matter is being taken up, that it was not thought of long ago. The fact seems to be that it is only of late years that methods of transmitting electricity have improved sufficiently to render profitable the employment of power generated in one valley, for pumping water in another valley. The project was brought to notice by Captain Dyer, who first discovered its feasibility. It has since been worked out by Major Haig, R. E., who has put Captain Dyer's scheme into a position to be carried into effect upon practical lines.

The rains have been heavy and continuous during the week, and slips on the hillsides consequently frequent. For the most part they have been ones of minor consequence, though the inhabitants of more than one Simla residence have had their minds disturbed by possibilities of serious locomotion on the part of their houses and compounds. The principal social event has been the performance of the "Yeomen of the Guard," at the Gaiety Theatre, where Mrs. Ouseley's marvellous dancing has been but one degree more admired than has Miss Turner's dainty rendering of Phœbe's graceful part, and Mr. Claridge's grotesque conception of the merryman "moping mum,"

Whose soul was sad
And whose glance was glum,
Who sipped no sap and who craved no crumb,
As he sighed for the love of a ladye.

Needless to say, all Simla, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon included, has been to see the piece, the success it has achieved being so great that no less than six performances have been arranged—an almost unprecedented run. A capital philharmonic concert has also been held, and various dances and other functions are upon the tapis, the damping effect upon social as well as upon materia Simla, of the rain, being of a very temporary nature.

Amongst official matters which have been to the front during the past week, one of the most important has been that of the much vexed question of Exchange Compensation Allowance, which seems at last in a fair way of being settled. The individual cases which are outstanding are now all being disposed of, in the spirit of the resolution recently issued upon the subject. As the result it will be laid down once for all who is, and who is not, to get the allowance, and what has so long been a source of heartburning will, it may be hoped, gradually descend in importance and be forgotten, as Exchange increases in stability. The issue of orders for the marching of British regiments about the country, under field service condition, next cold weather, is also of very considerable interest, as it marks a departure of no little importance in the life of the British soldier—a departure which will undoubtedly tend to increase efficiency, even if it causes grumbling at first. A noticeable thing about it is the smallness of the cost at which this long talked-of innovation is to be effected, the whole being a comparatively insignificant item in the military budget of the year.

Regarding the Press Telegram Copyright Bill that is to be introduced in the Council on the 14th, it will be seen that the proposal to extend protection to press telegrams generally has been negatived for the time being. The change, therefore, will only affect Reuter's messages, and the few special telegrams that come out to India from home and elsewhere.

A change of some interest has been effected by the notification issued this week on the subject of the preservation of graves in Government cemeteries. Hitherto in cases where a dead man's friends and relatives have left India, there has been no sufficient arrangement to ensure that the monument erected over his remains shall be preserved. Individual chaplains and Public Works officers have done a great deal in the way of preventing the disappearance of inscriptions. In many cases, however, slabs containing records of great interest from the point of view of family history have been allowed to disappear or be stolen for use as curry-stones, and home bred sons have come out to this country to find even the place of their parents' graves lost for want of someone upon the spot to care for them. The orders now issued, laying down as they do definitely that the officer in charge of each cemetery will be held responsible for the preservation of all inscriptions, should effect an important change in this respect. As now arranged, when a grave falls into disrepair, and no one can be found to restore it, the inscription will either be replaced in plain masonry in the same spot, or set permanently in the wall nearest it, at Government expense—a small thing in itself perhaps, but one that removes what has hitherto been something like disrespect to British dead.

Proposals are now reported for changing the system of licences for the possession of explosives. The reason of this is that, with the recently organised arrangements for the periodical inspection of all magazines, by Government agency, has come the necessity for knowing beforehand where large quantities, as opposed to amounts of trifling importance, are stored. Under the present system a man pays no more for a licence to store five tons of dynamite than for one that will empower him to have a few stray pounds for quarrying purposes. In the one case, of course, periodical inspection by a qualified official is most desirable to insure the safety of the neighbourhood. In the other, such inspection may well be deputed to subordinate agency, leaving higher paid officers to attend to what is more important. The licences, as now issued, however, are no guide in the matter, it being a common thing to find them taken out for vastly greater amounts than the licensee ever intended to store. The proposed sliding scale of fees is to alter this, and the means seem likely to be efficient.

THE EAST INDIA FLAGSHIP.

THE HIGHFLYER OR HERMES.

WHEN H. M. S. Eclipse pays off she will proceed to England and then her service in Indian waters will close for some time, at all events. Her place will be taken by one of two sister ships, the Highflyer or the Hermes—most probably the former—Admiral Bosanquet meantime probably hoisting his flag on H. M. S. Pomone, as his predecessor did on the Marathon. The Highflyer and the Hermes are second class protected cruisers as the Eclipse is, but of more modern design. Indeed, it is only two years since they were laid down by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company at Glasgow, the Eclipse, which cannot by any means be described as an old vessel, having been launched on July 19, 1894. Generally speaking the new flagship is built on lines similar to those of the Eclipse, but she is somewhat more heavily armed and capable at the same time of steaming at considerably higher speed. Her complement of men is the same, viz., 437. The Eclipse will pay off in March next.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

COMMITTEES OF CORPORATION.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey moved that the Secretary be requested to lay before the Corporation a statement of the meetings of the committees appointed by the Corporation since April 1895, and to submit such statements every three months. Mr. Vithaldas in support of his proposition pointed out some instances in which the committees appointed by the Corporation had failed to submit their report within the time granted to them. He remarked that if a committee found it impossible to send in its report within the stated time it should come before the Corporation for extension of time.

Dr. Viegas in seconding the proposition said that the Corporation had on former occasions taken their officers to task for delays and other shortcomings, and in view of that fact they themselves should try to be above blame in the matter referred to in the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said he remembered reading a remark in one of the dailies taking to task the committees of the Corporation for their delays and praising other bodies, such as the Port Trust for doing their work properly and regularly. But those who held such view forgot one thing that what ensured regularity in one case did not do so in the other. It must be remembered that the members of the Port Trust, which was put up as a model before them, were paid fees for attending meetings. Even in the Corporation they were not unfamiliar with the same phenomenon. Take for instance the Standing Committee. They knew that some of the members of that body, who were in the habit of going to Mahabaleshwar for change, came down to Bombay to attend its weekly meetings punctually at three o'clock. The reason was obvious which was that they were paid for their attendance.

As to the committees appointed by the Corporation he must remind them that the sort of work entrusted to them was of a different character from that done by the Standing Committee, the Port Trust, and the City Improvement Trust. The work was of a general and deliberative character. The committees were not to blame so much as the people imagined : Sometimes foolish committees, or he should rather say committees of an impractical character were appointed, which caused inconvenience and delay. The reason of the delay was not any indifference to the work but the character of the work entrusted to the committee. In conclusion he would point out to the Corporation and its critics that when real work was to be done the committees of the Corporation were just as efficient to do it as any committee that he knew of.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra denied that the committees of the Corporation were, as a rule, lax in their duties. He gave instances in which these committees had shown great promptitude in submitting their reports.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that many members of of the very committees, which were guilty of delays, were protesting too much. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kabraji said that the reason why delays occurred in the submission of reports was that the Corporation had got into the habit of appointing certain members on almost every committee. This caused delays as it was not practicable for such members to attend every committee unless at great sacrifice of their valuable time and their professional engagements.

Mr. Wacha observed that the reason given by Mr. Kabraji was quite wide of the mark. If what he stated was the fact he (the speaker) could not understand what prevented him from opposing such appointment.

Professor Muller said that the statement asked for by the professor would be very useful to some of those unfortunate members referred to by Mr. Kabraji, inasmuch as they would be able to know on what committees they were and how were these committees getting on. For himself he was on ten committees, some of which had been appointed so very long ago that it was not possible for him to remember on what committees he was ;

The proposition was carried.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Corporation considered letter to the President from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 7th June, 1899 :—" I am directed to forward an extract from the report of the Improvements Committee which was adopted by the Trustees at their meeting held on the 5th instant regarding a proposal for the amendment of section 41 of Act IV of 1898 in reference to set-backs ; and I am to refer the proposal to you in the first instance with a view to its being submitted to Government with the concurrence of the Corporation. Awaiting your reply." (Extract from the report of the Improvements Committee No. 10 of 18th May 1899.)

"It is very desirable an arrangement should become to with the Municipality in relation to set-backs. Under the provisions of section 41 of the Act any land vested in the Corporation which is included in the site of any part of a street to be formed by the Board becomes vested in the Board, and thereafter, when such street is formed, reverts in the Corporation. The effect is that the Board would obtain the advantage of set-backs paid for by the Corporation. The cost of their schemes would be proportionately lessened, and the land would ultimately revest in the Corporation as part of the new street, but the Corporation may in the circumstances hesitate to further proceed with the acquisition of set-backs, and in that case the Board might have to acquire possibly costly new buildings built over the set-back area. It is not likely that the cases will be numerous or of great importance, but we recommend as an equitable arrangement that Government be asked to amend the section in such a way as to make the Board liable to pay to the Corporation the value of any portion of the 'part required,' which is, or forms part of, an area acquired by the Corporation subsequently to 9th November, 1893, as a set-back under the Municipal Act. The value to be the actual cost incurred by the Corporation in acquiring the set-back or a part thereof determined by the proportion which the area included in 'the part required' bears to the whole area of the set-back."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said the suggestion made by the Trust was a very good one, and though he thought the Corporation would ultimately accept it, it was necessary to refer the matter to a committee. He then proposed that the letter be referred to a committee consisting of the President, Mr. Kabraji, Mr. Dhondi, Mr. Barbhaya, and Dr. Katrak.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Corporation next considered letter from the Commissioner requesting the orders of the Corporation as to whether the Municipality should go on with the works of opening a new street from the Queen's Road opposite the Marine Lines Station through Hamalwady to Kalbadevi Road and widening Peru Lane leading from Parel Road to Imamwada Road. On the motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, seconded by Mr. Dhondi, it was resolved to defer consideration of the matter for six months in order to see what steps the City Improvement Trust took in the matter.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

THE KHOTS OF RATNAGHIRI.

WITH a view to support the Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council, the cultivators of the Ratnaghiri Zillah, at present residing in Bombay, held a meeting at Madhav Baug on Sunday last, Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao Malap presiding. The meeting was attended by from 1,500 to 2,000 Marathas, and a number of Mahomedan cultivators were also present. The meeting was called at the instance of the Maratha Aikyechhuo Society, which had circulated among the cultivators a printed paper containing twenty-six questions, the answers to which that had been received by the Society shewed that the cultivators were groaning under the exactions of the Khots ; and that the cultivators unanimously welcomed the provisions of the Bill now before the Legislative Council. Mr. Narayenrao Govindrao, the Secretary of the Society, explained the object of the meeting; and in proposing that Mr. Malap be called to the chair, remarked that that gentleman had during the last twelve years done his utmost to relieve the cultivators from the exactions of the Khotes. On the motion of Mr. Kassinath Ramkrishna Koregaumker, the meeting passed a resolution to the effect that they felt grateful to Government for the alterations proposed by the Bill in the Khots Act of 1880 ; that those alterations were beneficial and worthy of their approval, &c. On the motion of Mr. Ramaya Venkkray, a committee was appointed to carry the objects of the meeting into effect by making a proper representation to Government, and to do all other things in connection therewith. The committee consists of Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao Babasheb Malap, Messrs. Kassinath Ramkrishna Koregaumkar, Dajirao Krishnarao Dalve, Vinayekrao Dadajee, Narayenrao Pavar, and Krishnarao Arjoon Kelosker. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the trustees of Madhav Baug.

THE KHOST MURDER.

REGARDING this tragedy a Quetta telegram says :—Some time during the night of the 5th July the mining subordinate in charge of the Khost Colliery, named Nicholas, an Armenian, was murdered at that place, although he is supposed to have had a Pathan chowkidar for watch and ward. Khost is a railway station on the Harnai route from here to Sibi, and a levy post.

The tragedy was discovered in the morning, when it appeared that the murdered man had first been axed across the head and then his throat cut from ear to ear. Robbery is believed to have been the main motive, as a safe in which Mr. Nicholas is supposed to have had some valuable jewellery of his wife's, as well as a considerable quantity of money, was found broken open, and all it had contained was gone. The deceased's family was not with him, but at Shahrig, at which latter place his remains have been buried.

Another theory is that because of Mr. Nicholas having been instrumental in getting a Marri Pathan shot dead some time last year while stealing from his garden, revenge as well as cupidity is at the bottom of the murder.

A searching enquiry is being conducted by Mr. Gleeson, Assistant Superintendent of Police. Public horror is general at this brutal deed, and in security of life at isolated locations in these parts is once again emphasized.

Mr. Nicholas had been at Khost some years, and was well liked by the natives, while he was also an experienced and trusted employe of the North-Western Railway.

In connection with the murder of Mr. Nicholas the police have arrested a Pathan chowkidar against whom there is strong suspicion.

EXTRAORDINARY TIGER HUNT.

ON Wednesday, the 5th instant, at about 5 p.m., when the up-mail steamer had just arrived at the Dhubri Ghat, information was brought that two tigers had taken refuge in a submerged hut within ten yards from the steamer, and on receiving the news most Europeans in the station hurried to the scene with their guns, but before they could reach the spot an excited crowd of natives had assembled. The greater number remained on the road, while a few went in a boat down the river, so that the hut lay between them and the bank. The tigers now took fright. The larger swam off down the river, while the smaller hid itself under an overturned boat which lay near the hut. At this the crowd completely lost their heads, and an indiscriminate fusillade began. The tiger under the boat was despatched by a shot by the Police Inspector. A very unfortunate accident, however, took place. The shot struck an up-country native, who had disobeyed the orders of the police to get out of the way, in the forehead. The wounded man was removed to the hospital, where he shortly afterwards expired. The tiger which was shot was a small female, measuring about six feet six inches. The pair had shortly before been seen swimming down the river, having probably been driven out of their usual haunt by the floods which are now very high in the Dhubri.

MURZBANABAD.

ON Saturday last, a Jasan ceremony was performed in the spacious hall of "Victoria Lodge," the property of Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak, at Murzbanabad, Andheri, by Ervad Sorabji Dorabji Kanji, assisted by other priests. The ceremony, which was a most imposing one, was minutely observed by those present, amongst whom were Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C. I. E. ; Messrs. Shapurji B. Katrak ; Ukarji D. Oomrigar ; D. P. Batha ; Dr. A. P. Cama ; Fakirji Dinshaw ; Nosserwanji B. Darookhanawala ; Ratanji D. Paymaster ; Nosserwanji C. Coachbuilder ; Jehangir Ratanji Kotwal ; C. D Rana, and several others. After the ceremony was over, a dinner was given in which about fifty Parsee residents of Andheri and Bombay took part. The usual toasts having been responded to, Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak proposed the toast of "Success to Murzbanabad and to its founder, Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban." Mr. Katrak said that twelve months ago, in a similar ceremony, he cherished a hope that the day was not distant when the residents of Andheri, of all creed and castes, would vie with each other in publicly acknowledging the valuable services of Khan Bahadur Murzban for the good that he did ; and he was glad that during a brief period of twelve months he was able to observe that the residents of Andheri came forward most willingly and appointed a small committee for the purpose of giving effect to their proposal of publicly recognising Mr. Murzban's services in some tangible shape. The committee appointed resolved that the name of Murzbanabad should be given to a portion of Andheri, and that resolution was carried out on the 5th of November 1898, the ceremony being performed by Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Collector of Thana, in the presence of a large and influential gathering of Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindus. Mr. Murzban has done yeoman services in ameliorating the sufferings of the poor of Andheri, in beautifying the town by inducing others to build neat and handsome cottages, in providing the town with Tansa water, and a dispensary, where the daily attendance is over 50 persons. Mr. Katrak said that he regretted very much to find that his co-religionists in Bombay were rather backward in appreciating the services of Khan Bahadur Murzban in providing for them a series of cheap residential quarters built on the most improved sanitary principles. Mr. Katrak asked those present to drink the toast with three cheers, and this was responded to with deafening cheers. Mr. Murzban replied, briefly thanking those present for their good wishes, and adding that he would be at all times willing to devote his spare hours in doing good to others. The gathering dispersed at a late hour at night. Mr. Pheroze, the Parsee poet, enlivened the meeting with appropriate songs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A MATCH will be played, this evening, on the Cooperage ground, between the Rovers and the Bombay Gymkhana. Kick off at 5-30, prompt.

ROVERS.		GYMKHANA.
C Howson	Goal	Maclachlan
G Watson, T C Reynolds	Backs	J G Hunter, J A Dredge
W J S Sardea, P Fischer, J Strong	Half-backs	J W H Gray, C Ross, C E Durnford
W B Latta, R Preston, F Parker, W Scrafton, F A Thomas	Forwards	H E Hart, W Reid, O Wimbush, R Reid, C W Francis

Reserve : W Cheeseman.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JULY 9.

10 p.m.	79·1

MONDAY.—JULY 10.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·4

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

A LOYAL NATIVE'S DIAGNOSIS.

THE ENGLISH, NOT THE GOVERNMENT, HATED.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "Dhiren Pal" has expressed his views on the present unrest in India, in a long letter to which the "Pioneer" gives prominence. It would be an exaggeration, he remarks, to say that there is absolutely no sedition in the Bombay Presidency, that every Mahratta heart breathes loyalty, and that it was only the disordered mind of Lord Sandhurst that raised up phantoms of rebellion. That there is unrest not only amongst the Mahrattas, but amongst all the races of India can in no way be gainsaid, but this feeling is not the creation of to-day ; it is the slow growth of many years ; only it has been lately brought to light, perhaps by the dramatic murder of Mr. Rand. "Dhiren Pal" does not hesitate to declare that any observant man must have noticed the feeling of unrest passing through India.

THE UNDER-CURRENTS THROUGH NATIVE SOCIETY.

An Englishman, he proceeds, can know very little of the under-currents that pass through native society. He knows nothing of the feeling that is now growing up in the mind of the people of India. Even their leaders or those that claim or pretend to be the leaders are bewildered and know not what is really taking place in the heart of their countrymen. The people themselves do not know whither they are being driven. There is no question that a feeling of unrest is passing from one end of India to the other ; but as it now stands it is not open hostility towards the British Government. It is not sedition, for it has no present idea or intention of opposing or subverting the existing authority. It is not even disaffection against Government measures or Government officials. Every man, woman or child *feels* that the British Government is the best that could be had, that there is hardly anything to be complained of and that peace and comfort have reached the door, even of the poorest. But still the people are

DISCONTENTED IN THE SENSE THAT THEY ARE NOT HAPPY.

If they are pressed to say what complaints they have to make against the British Government, they are unable to point out any. They simply say they don't like Englishmen, that is all. It is in fact the feeling of pain for the existence of a foreign government. It is want of love for the rulers not because they are tyrants but because they are foreigners. It is dislike towards Englishmen in general, not for their depravity, but because they are rulers. In short, it is a sort of patriotism ; it is pseudo-love for one's country, its past history and religion. It is vain-gloriousness—the natural result of little learning. How this feeling is created, how it is kept up, fanned and spreed should be enquired into, for it is the interest of the Government to know the real state of things, and it is also to the future safety of the Indian people themselves that they should know the sunken rocks in the course they are unconsciously sailing their vessel.

THE MANUFACTORIES OF SEDITION.

The schools and colleges, the writer, blames for the spread of this unhappy feeling. The teachers are incompetent and the boys are crammed with ideas quite foreign to them and the young men of India are launched into the world minus religion, morals or character, with undeveloped mind, weakened brain and shattered health, absolutely unfit to face the hard struggle that awaits them in the battle of life. They come out with higher ideas of liberty which, if indulged in lead them to goal. They come out with avowed determination to regenerate India and to become great men. Thus disappointed, pinched, starved, they fall foul upon the English nation and ascribe all the ills that flesh is heir to to the presence of Englishmen in India. They sometimes vary the occupation of their leisure hours by filling the public meetings that are held by the political agitators or religious regenerators. They lustily cheer the speakers, and those get the most cheers who abuse the English and laud up the ancient Hindus. Sometimes to while away time they read vernacular poems and novels, most of them being covert attacks on the British Government and fiery incitements to patriotic action. The general impression is that this feeling of unrest is created, fanned and spread by the political agitators. This is not really the case.

A RELIGIOUS NOT A POLITICAL AGITATION.

To trace the fountain head of this feeling of unrest one must go to an unexpected quarter. It exists and flourishes in the garb of religion. It is in the name of religion that this feeling is kept up, fanned, and spread broadcast all over India. Every man must have observed that a great religious upheaval is going on amongst all classes of the Indian people. In the metropolis of India, if enquiry be made, it would be found that there flourish no less than a dozen or more distinct Hindu revival movements, headed by different leaders. There is the Theosophical movement headed by Mrs. Besant, and the Ramkrishna movement headed by Swami Vivekanand ; the Gouranga movement supported by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and the orthodox Hindu movement supported by the *Bomgabashi* newspaper. There is the *Yoga* movement of Panchanan, the Radhaswami movement of Saligram the *Tantric* movement of Mohin Chukrabarty, the *Bhakti* movement of Bijoy Goswami, and many others, smaller or greater, too numerous to mention. All these organisations have thousands of followers, hundreds of missionaries, pamphleteers and tract-writers, who, and whose writings and sayings, penetrate into the remotest village and the most secluded zenana. They have scores of idle rovers who tour over the country from village to village and their orange-coloured clothes ever honoured in India, make them welcome in the palaces of the prince as well as in the cottages of the poor. No political agitator or newspaper has such power of circulating and spreading an idea, rumour, or a feeling widely and speedily all over India as these men have.

THE COMBINATION OF DIFFERENT SECTS.

As to the possibility of all castes and creeds of natives joining in a general uprising the writer believes there is less every day. His experience teaches him that all the different races of India are daily getting exclusive. A Mahratta is now more a Mahratta, a Punjabi more a Punjabi, a Hindu more a Hindu, and a Mahomedan more a Mahomedan than he was a few years ago. Each race is getting aloof from the others. Rivalry, and consequent ill-feelings and bitterness towards one another are apparent all over the country and he adds :—

The tendency is not for an united India which will wipe away the individual nationality of different races, but to develop each one's own language and literature, manners and customs, and thus become a distinct and a great nation. In this struggle for greatness each race eyes the other with considerable jealousy and heartburning. For the evidence of this revival of the national spirit amongst the races of India, one has only to look at the anniversary of the Singh Sabha of the Punjab, the Sivaji ceremony of Poona, and the Gourangism of Bengal. Sir Syed Ahmed's Aligarh College and Mrs. Besant's Benares Institute tell the same tale. The political leaders have failed to make any impression on the mind of their countrymen, perhaps because their views are not shared by them. Their idea was a united India—an India with one common language, perha

for neither and pays heed to neither, they attend the Congress for fun. They follow a leader so long as that leader satisfies their vanity by praising their school ideals, the ancient Hindus, and by abusing their school hatreds, the Englishmen. Thus did they once follow Keshab Chander Sen and Dayanand Saraswati. But soon casting them off, they vered round the orthodox banner that Srikrishna Prassnno Sen and others raised. They were next seen running at the heel of Madame H. P. B. ; but she was soon left to find her way back to Europe unwept and unmourned. Swami Vivekanand suddenly found him famous one morning, but, to his utter dismay, saw himself nobody the very next. They are now making much of Mrs. Besant, but as certain as the sun rises in the east she will meet the same fate as that of her illustrious predecessors. The history of the religious movements in India, especially of the fate of their leaders since the day of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, is an interesting study. All the leaders found to their cost that their so-called followers were not religiously bent at all, but they were mere

WRONG-HEADED PATRIOTS IN RELGIOUS GUISE.

Thus leaders after leaders rise and pass away, leaving behind them only firebrands and fanatics, discontent and disaffection. Thus the feeling of unrest is created, fanned and spread. Thus is it daily growing in volume and sure to end in great disaster. This once brought in cow riots ; sure to bring in something more serious in the future. It has undoubtedly retarded all future advancement, put obstacles to all real social, moral or economic progress, and has become the standing block to the future regeneration of India. Where all this will end lies only in the womb of futurity. But the thoughtful and the sensible amongst the Indian people should "pause and ponder."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 6.

FOR three consecutive nights, the Cheshires' theatre at Trimulgherry was crowded, and on Wednesday, when Colonel Brandeld and the officers of the regiment were "At Home" at the theatre, the house was so full with the leading lights of Trimulgherry society that a great many seeking admission to the back seats had to be turned away, and for these a third performance was given last night. It speaks well for the philanthropy extant in Trimulgherry, that so laudable an object as the Sailors and Soldiers' Institute at London, for which the entertainment was given, was so largely supported. The programme was a short one, but the encores each item excited, stretched it to almost double its original length. That the Cheshire Dramatic Company embraces some valuable vocal and dramatic talent is beyond doubt. The performance concluded with the musical farce, "Creatures of Impulse," the characters in which were represented by Mrs. Blythen, Miss H. White, Captain Turton, Corpl. Glossop, Pvtes. Jeffard and Hamer, who individually performed well.

The Civil Club, which has only recently been hatched in Secunderabad and has sprung into great popularity, was the first to break the shackles of monotony by giving an excellent concert on Thursday last. The members were at "At Home" at the old theatre attached to Messrs. Badham Pile's premises, where the concert was held. The programme extended well into the morning. Two part songs were beautifully sung by Messrs. Tucker, Ley, Watts, and Thelenberg. Miss Nora Gay distinguished herself in "Old Madrid," and Mrs. Blake sang "Leonore" sweeter than ever. Mrs. Adele Weber's violin solo was the gem of the evening. Mr. Thelenberg's song, "Still is the night," was sung with all the fervour and power a grand bass could afford. Mr. H. C. Cooney as usual was in fine trim for "I am waiting," and Mr. C. Schenck sang "Hush Sweet Lute" in a manner calculated to entrance. The duet, "Love and war," sung by Messrs. F.W. Watts and B. Thelenberg, was well worth hearing. There were several other niggers besides, but to detail each item would involve much space. The instrumental music was provided by Mr. Marcar and Miss Claudius, who played a pianoforte duet with great skill and effect, and by the members of the 19th Hussars' band. Mr. P. Meeker made his initial bow to a Secunderabad audience and came off with honours. The "At Home" and the concert were universally voted a tremendous success, for which credit is due to Messrs. Thelenberg, Seaborn and Beck.

The warrant officers, staff sergeants, and sergeants of the 19th Hussars entertained their comrades in the Lincoln's and friends in the Civil community, at a smoking concert last night. The affair provided a very convivial evening, and most of the songs sung were interesting. The large mess room was very elegantly dressed for the occasion. The most effective feature of the decorations was the portrait of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales hung with illuminations and decorations in a conspicuous part of the room.

The Futteh Maidan Gymkhana have organized what the members call a Bumble Puppy Gymkhana for the 14th instant. The Secunderabad Gymkhana, which should have come off last evening, had to be postponed on account of the rain, which has been capricious of late. The Royal Artillery Gymkhana takes place to-morrow, and there are heaps of other sporting events on the tapis. The cricket season has begun badly, for no matches of consequence have come off up to now. A team from Bangalore will come in September to play the Secunderabad Gymkhana, and about this time, or rather the Bangalore meeting, the Hyderabad Rifle Association meeting commences. The weather is too unsettled at present to permit much outdoor recreation. At times it is positively exasperating.

An appreciable arrangement has been made by the Nizam's Government with the British Government with a view to obviate delay and inconvenience in the service of civil processes between British and Hyderabad Courts. Formerly a summons for debt issued from Bombay, Madras, or Culcutta or any part of British India for service in Hyderabad had to pass through a maze of officialism in Hyderabad before it could be served. Now, service will be effected direct from the British Courts to the Nizam's Courts and vice versa.

Captain Fasken, Inspector, Hyderbad Imperial Service Troops, arrived in Hyderabad on Saturday, and has concluded his inspection of the H.I.S.T. Mr Egerton, the new tutor to the Nizam's son, has taken over his duties. Mr. Egerton was formerly tutor to the young Prince of Bikanir, and has had a distinguished career as a Police officer in the North-West Provinces.

THE SOUDAN.

ACCORDING to information to the middle of May brought to the military posts on the White Nile and telegraphed to Cairo, the Khalifa was then still in South Kordofan, not far from Lake Shirkeleh, whence he has been raiding the inhabitants in all directions for food supplies.

The Khalifa's camp is about 140 miles west of the nearest point on the White Nile, and thus about 170 miles from the British post at Duem, which is garrisoned by an Egyptian battalion and some artillery and camel corps. The Khalifa's parties have raided frequently the villages on the White Nile, and have even ventured within a day's march of the post at Duem. Now the river is low and frequently broken up into several channels flowing between mud banks and sudd islands it is impossible for gunboats adequately to protect even to see the villages, which are often some distance inland. The inhabitants have, in consequence, been warned in some places to migrate across to the eastern bank of the White Nile, and the Sirdar's officers have placed boat facilities at their disposal for this purpose, but difficulty arises from the lack of food on the eastern bank. For this reason a great number are still obliged to remain in their old homes, where they, at any rate, have a certain amount of grain buried in the desert in places known only to themselves.

According to latest advices the Khalifa has with him some 3,000 fighting men, but the amount of ammunition in his possession is problematical. Of these men the detachment under a certain well-known Baggara Emir was never in the battle of Omdurman. They must have been sent away with a view to forming a nucleus of anew force before Omdurman was reached by the Sirdar. Besides this detachment, those who escaped from the battle of Roseires at Christmas last and made their way across the Blue and White Niles under the Emir Ahmed Fedil are also with the Khalifa under that chief. It is also quite possible that the Dervish force under the Emir Arabi Wad Dafalla, which is known to have evacuated Bor, has joined the Khalifa. The rumours which have appeared in the Press to the effect that some understanding still exists between Menelik and the Khalifa are quite devoid of foundation. The forces thus detailed are believed to be the maximum which the Khalifa has at his disposal.

Meanwhile, the troops available at Omdurman and at Duem consist of eight squadrons of cavalry, five batteries of artillery, eight battalions of infantry, and five companies of the camel corps—something over 10,000 men. The above force is, of course, additional to the garrisons left on the Blue Nile, in the Eastern Soudan, and the Fasboda district.

Owing to the difficulty of transport and the large number of camels required for crossing the desert, it is regarded as inavisable to start an expedition until the rains are well over—that is, towards the end of September. It is unlikely that any British troops will be employed in this operation. The base of supply will be at some point on the White Nile beyond Duem, from which place the column would strike, carrying its food supplies with it.

PREVENTIVE INOCULATION.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE BYCULLA JAIL EXPERIMENT.

A GLANCE at the above table will show the progress which was made in our information by that initial experiment and how far it carried us ahead from the state of uncertainty which surrounded the question originally. The dose of prophylactic administered to the prisoners was three cubic centimetres. They all had the customary attack of fever from the operation, with the discomfort accompanying that condition—a headache in many cases, nausea, loss of appetite for a couple of days, a feeling of fatigue and lassitude, reminding one of a mild attack of influenza, and with swelling and pain in the inoculated side. Did, however, all this make them more susceptible to the disease than were their non-inoculated fellow inmates? It is certain that the table testified unmistakeably to an opposite result. Further, the incubation period in plague appears to be on the average five days, extending, however, not unfrequently up to 10. Of the 12 prisoners in the uninoculated group who developed plague during the next few days after the date of inoculation a large proportion, if not all, must have been already incubating the disease on that day and seeing the perfect similarity of conditions under which the inoculated and the uninoculated, who came from the same crowd of people, were living one could infer safely that a similar group of individuals incubating plague was present among the inoculated also at the time when the inoculation was performed on them. The inoculation, however, did not aggravate their condition, as the number of inoculated who developed plague, counting from the first twelve hours of inoculation was, proportionately five times smaller than the corresponding number among the uninoculated ; and the two cases that appeared among the inoculated, one on the very next morning after inoculation, both ended in recovery. As far as that first experiment went, therefore, men behaved like the laboratory animals which derived protection from the inoculation. For communicating that protection one injection of prophylactic appeared sufficient with a dose of three cubic centimetres, which dose, however, in our subsequent operations was further reduced to two and a half cubic centimetres. The difference in favour of the inoculated appeared within some 12 hours after the operation, but the man who was inoculated with plague on him and the two who developed clear symptoms of plague the same evening did not benefit by the operation. This completed the first information gathered with regard to five of the six questions enumerated above. No answer could be given as to the final duration of the effect of inoculation except that the operation appeared to be useful in a localised already existing epidemic extending over seven days.

THE EXPERIMENT IN THE UMERKADI COMMON JAIL, BOMBAY.

In the next case the strictness of the conditions of the last experiment was enhanced further. This was in the second Bombay gaol, the so-called Umerkadi Common Jail. The plague broke out there at the end of December, 1897, and by Jany. 1st, 1898, three prisoners were attacked and all of them subsequently died. In the interval between the operations in the two jails some 8000 people in the free population of Bombay had already availed themselves of the inoculation This time the whole of the prisoners, numbering 401, appeared willing to undergo the preventive treatment. In view of the novelty of the operation, however, and of our responsibilities, before the Government and the public, and the necessity of demonstrating clearly the effect of inoculation, the prisoners were not allowed to undergo the treatment in a body and it was resolved that only one-half of them should be permitted to do so. The manner in which that half was selected guaranteed the elimination of all possible errors usually inherent to observations on free human communities. The population of a jail in India is gathered into several groups, the largest being the ordinary convicts divided into simple prisoners and convicts sentenced to hard labour ; then there is a group of civil prisoners (debtors), then a group of prisoners under trial, of convict warders, of cooks, of bakers, of men employed in the infirmary &c., and a separate group of female prisoners.

On the morning of Jan. 1st, 1898, in the presence of Major Collie, I.M.S., and Dr. Leon, the medical officers, and of Mr. Mackenzie, the superintendent, and of all the officials of the jail, the above groups were brought one after the other into the jail-yard and allowed to seat themselves in rows ; and after all had been so seated every second man without further distinction was inoculated, excepting two of them who did not volunteer for the treatment. From this moment the pair numbers, the inoculated, were left to live with the uninoculated under as identical conditions as were those in which they were living before. They had the same food and drink, the same hours of work and of rest, and they shared with them the same yards and building. And

In this case fatal attacks continued to occur in the jail for 39 days, during which time an almost equal number of prisoners, inoculated and uninoculated, were discharged from jail and thus excluded from further observation. The average daily strength of the uninoculated who remained in the jail up to the end exposed to the plague was 127, and of the inoculated 147. In the small number of uninoculated 10 cases of plague occurred, six of them proving fatal ; while the larger number of inoculated produced three cases, of whom all recovered. In these three cases however, in the inoculated, the character of the disease was so much mitigated that the authorities of the Government hospital at Parel, Bombay, where they were sent, hesitated to return them as plague cases, and the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service who examined two of them diagnosed them as mumps. They were returned as cases of plague in order that no possibility of error in favour of inoculation should be admitted.

THE EXPERIMENT IN THE DHARWAR JAIL.

On the third and last occasion when the plague broke out in a jail one did not feel justified in withholding the inoculation from any of the inmates and all of them were permitted to be inoculated. This was in the Dharwar during the terrible outbreak of plague in that town and district, the news of which must have reached you even here. Five cases of plague occured, of which one was imported, and four in old residents of the jail, and all five ended fatally. The prisoners, then numbering 373, submitted in a body to inoculation and only one case of plague followed, in a man who had been attacked two days after the operation and who recovered, being the only six who did not succumb.

THE EXPERIMENT AT UNDHERA IN A FREE POPULATION.

The most carefully planned out and precise demonstration of the working of the prophylactic system in the free population which was exposed to a greater amount of infection than the prisoners in the jails was that made in the village of Undhera, six miles from Baroda. The following was the mode of operation adopted. A detailed census was made by the authorities of all the inhabitants of the place and on Feb. 12th, 1898, when a committee of British and native officers arrived to carry out the inoculation, the people were paraded in the streets in four wards family by family. Major Bannerman, I.M.S., of the Madras Medical Establishment, and myself, accompanied by the Baroda officials, went from one household to another and within each inoculated half the number of the male members, half that of the females, and half that of the children, compensating for odd figures that happened to be in one family by odd figures in another. I personally and the officers who were with me directed special attention to distributing the few sick in the two groups of inoculated and uninoculated as equally as our judgment permitted us to do. The plague, which had carried away before inoculation 79 victims, continued afterwards in this instance for 42 days and appeared in 28 families, in which the aggregate number of uninoculated was 64 and of inoculated 71. The total number of attacks in those families was 35 and they were distributed as follows. The 64 uninoculated had 27 cases with 25 deaths, and the 71 inoculated had eight cases with three deaths, thus showing 39·05 per cent. of deaths fewer in the inoculated members of the families than in the uninoculated. There were no deaths from other causes in the inoculated of the village, while among the uninoculated there were three deaths attributed to other causes than plague.

The subjoined figures show the number of days which elapsed between the date of inoculation and the occurrence of a death from plague in these families. The first row of figures refers to occurrences in uninoculated members, the second to occurrence in inoculated, while the small figures show the number of deaths which ocurred in each group on those days.

Deaths from plague occurred in uninoculated and in inoculated ; 3^2 4^1 5^3 7^2 8^3 —10^3 11^3 12 —— 15^1 16^1

19^1 $2.^1$ 21^1 24^1 32^1 and 42^1 —— 91 —— 12^1

and 14^1 —— days after date of inoculation.

There elapsed, therefore, eight days during which 11 deaths from plague occurred among the uninoculated members of the families before the first death took place in an inoculated case. The inoculated has again acted, so to say immediately ; or, as we have adopted to generally formulate the result, has acted within the time necessary for the subsidence of the *general* reactionary symptoms produced by the inoculation.

The investigation in this village was carried out by Surgeon-General Harvey, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and a committee of British and native officials. Every member of the family who survived, was seen, his particulars verified from the documents, and every detail was confirmed from the registers kept at the time and from the testimony of the whole of the villagers who were present throughout the inquiry.

EXPERIMENTS ON A LARGE SCALE AND AVERAGES OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

I have dwelt so long upon the description of the above experiments, not because they were the largest in volume or the most striking which were made, but because they were the most precise of all and, as far as I am aware, free from any possible loophole of mistake. I made prolonged and detailed observations in very severely affected communities—of Lanowlie in a population of 700 people, and of the followers of the artillery at Kirkee, numbering at the time 1530. Very complete data were collected by Professor R Koch and Professor Gaffky of the German Government Commission, by Major Lyon, I.M.S., and by myself in the Portuguese colony of Damaon in a poulation of 8230 individuals, during a frightful outbreak of plague there, extending over four months, in 1897. A minute investigation, extending over several months, was made by me in the Khoja Mussulman community of Bombay, numbering some 10,000 to 12,000 people, where about half of the total number were inoculated under the auspices of His Highness the Aga Khan. A most comprehensive inoculation campaign and with widely reaching and most satisfactory results was carried out under the Collector of Dharwar by Captain Leumann, I.M.S., Dr. (Miss) Corthorn, Dr. Hornabrook, Dr. Foy, Dr. Chenai, and others in the three adjacent small towns of Hubli, Dharwar, and Gadag, where some 80,000 people were inoculated. The latter was the most magnificent piece of work done, from the point of view of practical application of the method. With the extension of the number of inoculated the exactitude and precision of observation must, however, suffer.

A number of doubts and possible objections with regard to many particular points arise which it is not always possible to answer with certainty. Such observations are required to enable us to judge whether the application of the method as a general measure answers to the expectations formed, but the exact extent of the results is to be gathered from such mathematically precise experiments, imitating the conditions of laboratory practice, as were those which I have detailed above. The difference in the mortality from plague between inoculated and uninoculated parts of communities was estimated to average over 80 per cent, approaching often 90, as was the case in Undhera, the lowest proportion ever observed in the experiments which I made personally having been 77·9 per cent. This was at Kirkee.

CASE MORTALITY REDUCED BY 50 PER CENT.

A very accurate set of data were collected in almost all the larger hospitals where inoculated plague cases were admitted upon the fatality of the disease in the inoculated. These were to the effect that the case mortality among the inoculated was some 50 per cent. lower than among the uninoculated plague cases. A number of documents on this point have been collected by the Indian Plague Commission and will appear, I trust, in their records.

MINIMUM DURATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE PLAGUE INOCULATION.

As to the duration of the effect of the plague inoculation the statement which can be made for the present is that it lasts at least for the length of one epidemic, which on the average extends from over four to six months of the year. The Government of India have recognised the inoculation certificates, entitling the holder to exemption from plague rules, to be valid for a period of six months, with the understanding that if accurate data are forthcoming of the effect lasting longer the holders will be permitted to exchange their certificates for another period without being re-inoculated.

THE FURTHER PROBLEMS PURSUED IN THE BOMBAY PLAGUE RESEARCH LABORATORY.

The task which the officers of the Bombay Plague Research Laboratory have proposed to themselves in connexion with the prophylactic inoculation comprises now the following problems : (1) the working out of proceedings for turning out uniformly large quantities of material and avoiding the variations due to the character of the plague microbe and to the differences in the composition of the cultivation media ; (2) the further investigation of the different constituents of the plague prophylactic with a view of isolating those which produce definite and beneficial results ; (3) the possible mitigation of the reactionary symptoms after inoculation ; and (4) the study of the effect of antiseptics used for preserving the prophylactic ; while their most important general problems concerning plague refer to the study of the curative treatment of plague and to the life-history of the plague microbes in nature.

THE TYPHOID INOCULATION.

Permit me now to enter a pledge in favour of a new inoculation campaign which has been inaugurated already and which I hope will be carried out successfully for the benefit of a large number of soldiers of this country residing in India and of white men in general in all tropical countries. The problem of typhod inoculation has quite a special interest for Europeans, as much as it has for the natives of India. Typhoid fever proved to be a more difficult disease to eradicate from military cantonments than cholera. It is possible that the explanation of that lies in what is already known of the character of the microbes of these diseases. The typhoid bacillus when subjected to different chemical and physical agents, such as acids or antiseptics, or a high temperature, or desiccation, or the admixture of other microbes, appears far more resistant than the cholera microbe. Such a character would ensure for the typhoid bacillus the existence in more varied media under more various climates and a greater independence from seasonal or local changes than is the case with the cholera microbe. Outside the endemic area, the cholera remains in one and the same place for a few weeks and in any given part of a town often for a few days only. It is rare that it visits one and the same barrack more than once in five years, sometimes ten years, and when it occurs a temporary evacuation of the place puts a stop to the disease. The typhoid virus, on the contrary, sticks to an infected locality for years and causes a continuous incidence of the disease, for which occasionally nothing short of a complete desertion of the station is effective. At the same time, while the cholera infection seems to be almost exclusively confined to the water-supply, in typhoid fever the rove impediment of the water seems to leave intact a large number of other sources of danger which go to the present time have escaped recognition. Differing thus in their life-history in nature, the bacilli of cholera and typhoid fever present important common features in the manner in which they behave in the human and animal body. The chief centre of infection in both instances is the intestinal canal, the circulatory system remaining free from invasion. When inoculated into animals both microbes admit of the same kind of transformation by passages from animal to animal, and against both immunity can be created in the laboratory by the same preparation of virus as used in the inoculations for cholera, while when examining the tissues of immunised animals the same modifications are detected in them as those observed after the anti-icholera inoculation. These considerations have led us to expect from the typhoid inoculation in man a similar protective effect as that observed in the inoculation against cholera, and seeing that the period of life during which the new comers to India remain susceptible to typhoid fever extends only over a few years it seems that the application of the system, when properly organised, is likely to prove of a very high practical value.

INOCULATION AND GENERAL SANITARY MEASURES.

The anti-cholera inoculation, the inoculation against plague, and that against typhoid fever came to associate themselves to vaccination and represent attempts at dealing with epidemics on lines differing from measures of general sanitation. During the last few years the question was therefore frequently debated as to the situation in which the two stand to each other. It is scarcely necessary to say that inoculation cannot be substituted for a good water-supply, the draining, cleansing, or improvements in the building of cities, or for the admission of a larger amount of light and air into overcrowded localities, for all those measures to which the nations owe such a wonderful improvement in health as has taken place during the present century. Only injustice would be done to the sanitarian by calling him in when a patient lies already on his sick bed or when an epidemic actually breaks out in a community, and by asking him to stay the sickness or the epidemic, to improve the health of the population, so to say, while you wait. Epidemics, like individual diseases, require specifics, promptly administrable remedies, to be dealt with, and measures of general sanitation can be no more advised for arresting an outbreak of cholera or plague than an individual patient be directed to build for himself a new house, or to dry up the marshy lands, or to cut down the jungle round his habitation when he requires a dose of quinine to arrest an attack of fever. The part of vaccination and of preventive inoculation in combating epidemics stands in the same relation to general sanitary measures as therapeutics and the art of the healing physician do to domestic hygiene. It is certain neither of these can ever be substituted for the other.

INOCULATION AND THE SEGREGATION-DISINFECTION METHOD.

A comparison of a different kind now very actively discussed is that between the methods of combating epidemics by separation of sick and healthy and disinfection on the one hand, and by preventive inoculation of the people, on the other. From this point of view the following distinction between infectious diseases is to be made. When we take some affected tissue from a leper, or a pustule from a small-pox patient, or virulent saliva from a rabid animal, or some syphilitic matter, and throw it into milk, broth, or any organic substance such as to be found in the ordinary surroundings of men, it produces no modification in the medium and in the course of time loses its infective properties and dies out ; when, on the other hand we repeat the experiment with cholera, or plague, or typhoid products, instead of dying out the contagion begins to grow and multiply, spreads in the medium, and soon transforms the whole of it into one mass of infectious matter. It is evident that such a distinction—the strictly parasitic nature of one microbe and the capacity of the other to lead both a parasitic and saprophytic life—must impress most directly the ways in which these diseases spead and assume epidemic forms and also the measures which are likely to be effective in combating them. In the first instance the infection must remain confined entirely, or almost so, to the body of the patient and the disease can be propagated only directly from individual to individual or by means of their immediate belongings. It is the inability of a virus to grow in lifeless nature that communicates to that disease a strictly contagious character. In the second case, provided the surrounding conditions be favourable to it, the virus will spread rapidly around the original focus and the sources from which infection reaches fresh individuals grow in number rapidly.

From the point of view of preventive measures, therefore, in diseases like rabies, or syphilis, or small-pox, or leprosy, where infection can be found in the patient alone, precautions of isolation taken with regard to the sick and their closest surroundings must affect directly the prevalence and propagation of the disease ; whereas in typhoid fever or cholera, and in plague also, where the patient is only one, and proportionately a limited, sources of danger, his isolation and the destruction of his belongings leaves unaffected the vast cultivations of infection which are going on in nature besides ; and measures taken for circumscribing the prevalence of an epidemic by isolating and destroying the foci of infection are less likely to succeed in this category of diseases ; attempts at eradicating an epidemic or at protecting individuals by ways which succeed in merely contagious affections will be in this case easily eluded, and the necessity of personal protection by means of a prophylactic treatment will soon be urgently felt and acknowledged.

CONCLUSION : THE OFFICERS WHO ASSISTED IN THE BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN INDIA.

My Lord and Gentlemen, permit me, before I leave this place, to pay a tribute of gratitude for assistance and co-operation in the investigation work in India to the officers of the Indian and Bombay Governments, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, Major Bannerman, Major Lyons, Major Herbert, Captain Thorold, Captain Hare, Captain James, Captain Vaughan, Captain Earle, Captain Maynard, Captain Stevens, Captain Green, Captain Harrison, Captain Milne, Captain Leumann, Dr. (Miss) Corthorn, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Marsh, Dr. Balfour Stewart, Dr. Ransome, as well as Dr. W. J. Simpson, Dr. Powell, Dr. Mayr, Surveyor, Dr. Paymaster, Mr. E. H. Hankin, the distinguisdhe Bacteriologist of the North-West Provinces of India, his Highness the Aga Khan, and a number of other European as well as Indian gentlemen happily much too numerous to mention.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD writes on this subject at the "Pall Mall Magazine." He says :—While Ministers and the Press have been describing a British surrender, made at Peking several months ago, as an "agreement" likely to be the prelude of a more cordial understanding between the people of Russia and of Great Britain, a real and genuine movement uniting two great nations has been steadily taking place, very quietly, but none the less certainly. It is worth while examining the two cases.

In the one instance Russia imperiously refused to allow China to mortgage a Chinese railway, in Chinese territory north of the Great wall, to British capitalists who supplied the capital with which it was to be built. We threatened and expostulated, and our fleet ranged up and down the China seas with the men stationed at their guns ; but in the end we gave in, and after a decent interval this surrender has been dignified into an "agreement" by which we again obey orders, and Russia undertakes not to promote railways six hundred miles to the south, at any rate until such time as the confiding British investor shall have provided for her the necessary funds, now so sadly lacking.

This "agreement," successfully concluded between the British and Russian Governments, it is hoped, will produce a better understanding between the two peoples—a wish in which all will joint, while feeling how problematical and extraordinary its realisation is likely to be.

In the other case the British and American Governments failed to conclude a Treaty of Arbitration satisfactorily, but a movement has arisen between the peoples of the two nations which has emphasized the of the kinship which bind them together. The British Isles and the vast domains of her colonies and possessions are inabited by a great race very closely allied to the milions of citizens of the United States.

The world may regard them as separate, distinct, and sometimes none too friendly nations, but the democracy on both sides of the Atlantic is beginning to discover that it is bound by a common origin, a common tongue, a common faith, and a common desire that liberty, progress, and civilisation shall dominate the globe.

The hundred and twenty-five millions of English-speaking people throughout the world have begun to learn that all the movements which have made for the spread of Imperialism, of civilisation, of personal liberty, national freedom, and representative government, are movements which have sprung primarily from the English-speaking peoples, and not from crowned heads or cabinets. The enterprise, labour, wealth, and blood of the people have been the lever which has moved the Anglo-Saxons forward, and all that they have lost or failed in, lies, as history shows, at the door of weak or badly informed Ministries. Even Queen Elizabeth, of all sovereigns credited most with the honour of the expansion and growth of the sea power of the English-speaking people had little personally to do with the events which made her reign so glorious. If the national feeling and generosity of the people had not been greater than Elizabeth's parsimonious conduct, who can say what the issue of Philip's attempted invasion might have been? The ignorance of a monarch who probably was already deranged in intellect, and the folly of the Ministers who succeeded the elder Pitt, as his advisers, were the causes which brought about the separation between Great Britain and the United States, and all efforts on the part of diplomatists ever since have failed to bring about such cordial relations as might be expected to exist between the two countries.

The recent movement has been a purely spontaneous one, on the part of the people of both the British Empire and the United States. It was this immature "rapprochement" which led to the abortive attempt to make an agreement between the two nations to settle all differences by other means than the arbitrament of war—an attempt which, however, reflects the greatest credit on the Ministry which made it, and which will render the task more easy in the near future, when the growing friendliness of the two peoples has borne fruit. What has brought about this new growth of feeling? That it exists there can be no doubt. Even to people on this side of the Atlantic it is apparent ; and those who, like myself, have lately passed through the United States can testify to its intensity and spontaneity. The cause which has produce it, is not far to seek. A greater sympathy and friendship has been apparent for two or three years. Even the excitement about the Venezuelan dispute failed to disturb it ; and when it looked as if Continental Europe was disposed to enter the contest between the United States and Spain, not so much in defence of Spanish interests as with a view of humiliating the United States, there appeared a genuine sympathetic interests which extended from the man in the street to the Cabinet Minister at Whitehall. Our people looked on with some pity for our old antagonist Spain when she first entered on such an unequal contest ; but our sympathy lay with the cause which represented Freedom and Humanity, and not with that which represented Misgovernment and Bigotry.

We pitied the fall of Spain, but we could not help feeling that our kinsmen were taking up the cause for which this country in the past has spent so much and made such gigantic sacrifices. As became a neutral, we were unmoved spectators of events, until that whisper arose which stirred us all to our depths. When it became evident that an intrigue was on foot to throw a Latin alliance into arms against the United States the voice of Great Britain was unmistakably heard, and we showed plainly that in such an event Great Britain must be reckoned with and any attempt to wrest from our kinsmen the gains won by her sons as and afloat by a combination of Continental Europe would have to meet the whole Anglo-Saxon race in armed alliance. The storm passed, but that little proof of our sincerity did more than a torrent of words to establish cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain. Our kinsmen realised for the first time, what we have never doubted over here, that, differ as we may between ourselves, neither of us would ever see the flag of Anglo-Saxon freedom dipped on either side of the Atlantic to an overwhelming combination of Continental Europe. The new and friendly sentiments of the other branch of our race have been well expressed in the address recently sent to this country, signed by fifteen hundred representative men of the United States. They found them on the recognition "that the same language and the same principles of ordered liberty should form the basis of an intimate and enduring friendship between these kindred peoples—a friendship destined to hasten the day of peace and goodwill among all the nations of the earth."

In this sentence are contained the dreams of many thousands, and the hopes of millions ; for there can be no doubt that a workable understanding would (as I asserted in an article on this same subject written for the *North American Review* several years ago) "do much to insure the continued peace and prosperity not only of the Anglo-Saxon race, but of the entire civilised world."

The Peace Conference could not effect half as much as a thorough understanding between the United States and Great Britian could accomplish. Geographically, and by virtue of character and numbers, such an alliance would be irresistible in promoting peace. Who can doubt that the heavy sword which the united Anglo-Saxon race could throw into the balance would constitute them the arbiters between contending nations ? and what race has ever shown itself more fitted for such power, so honestly likely to wield it with honour and justice ?

No wonder that Europe, with its decaying institutions and its autocratic Governments, fears such an understanding. The policy of Europe has ever been to sow the seeds of dissension between the two countries so that should the time come they might be crushed in detail. If Great Britain had shown the least inclination to join the policy formulated against the United States eighteen months ago, the doom of the Anglo-Saxon confederation would have been sealed. Europe fears it, knowing how potent would be its effects : how the two nations which have done most for civilisation and freedom would not, and could not, rest content till the world at large was as free and prosperous as their own people.

Commercially, as I have in years gone by frequently apointed out, such an understandwould be beneficial to both. The commerce which crosses the Atlantic Ocean between the United States and the United Kingdom alone is valued at £123,465,852 annually. If we add the value of the shipping involved, and the bullion and securities carried every year together with the trade of other parts of the British Empire with the United States, the value of our united yearly commercial intercourse cannot be estimated at less than the magnificent total of £500,000,000 annually. We buy nearly 50 per cent. of the total exports from the United States ; we send her 18 per cent. of our total exports.

War means risking the greater part of this trade. Therefore neither country desires war, unless something more powerful than territorial aggrandisement is the aim sought after ; and I have always held that the line upon which our friendly relations will move is that of a commerical alliance on a defensive basis and this view has, I notice, been generally adopted by thinking men of late years. As Mr. Barrett, the United States Minister to Siam, has lately stated, "British and American interests are becoming inevitably interwoven without intention or plan on the part of our diplomatists."

We cannot look unmoved on that curious course of events which is forcing the United States, despite the Monroe doctrine, into that policy of colonial expansion which we for centuries have adopted. The British nation cannot but feel an interest in the fact that our stalwart kinsmen but yesterday captured from Spain the islands of Cuba and of the Philippines, a feat which we performed over a hundred and thirty years ago. We watched with more than common interest the sons of our sires, Sampson and Dewey, emulating the feats of Albemarle and Cornish in 1762. Englishmen reduced the fortress of Havana ; and what General Otis is doing in the Philippines to-day, Draper did at Manilla long ago.

Just as foolish and extraordinary men were not found wanting at the Peace of Paris to counsel our handing back these rich prizes to another century of misgovernment and oppression, so the rulers of the United States to-day are hampered by a party who would cry down the duty which the American lives lost and the call of common humanity render so imperative.

It is something more than chance which makes the United States follow in our footsteps, and has rendered them the heir to our Colonial policy in both the East and West. There is a destiny which compels the Anglo-Saxon to take up the task so lightly and so unworthily laid down. Events over which they have no control are forcing the people of the United States into naval activity and Colonial enterprise ; and, much as I regret that the United States failed to see the urgency and the necessity of a combination to grapple with the China problem, I am confident that we shall ultimately find them on our side, although perhaps too late to prevent great loss to their trade in north China.

The present so-called Anglo-Russian agreement may for a time preserve the peace ; but in view of the unfortunate lack of binding guarantees on the part of Russia that such an agreement will be kept a day longer than suits her purpose, I fear that it cannot endure. Russia has made frequent overtures to the United States when it suited her book, and never has she done so with any friendly intentions towards Great Britain. The reverse is not likely to occur now. There can be little sympathy between autocratic Russia, with her famine-devoured hordes of ignorant peasantry, and the free people of Great Britain or the United States.

I have ever found educated Russians courteous, kind, and obliging. I admire their diplomatic ability, which so conspicuously and brilliantly retrieves her disasters on the field. I am amazed at Russia's wonderful expansion, her steady progress across continents, and rapid absorption of whole peoples ; but I can scarcely feel the same sympathy with them, or with their movements, as with the men of the Anglo-Saxon race. Nor do I think that any other view is shared by the majority of travelled Britishers. We may admire Russia and bear her no ill-will, but we cannot love her.

There is no bond of sympathy between the freedom-loving Anglo-Saxon and the servant of the Czar. We are obliged to recognise that Russia's expansion does not make for the prosperity and happiness of the world, as that of the United States or Great Britain We Anglo-Saxons may make mistakes, but we mean well, and we go ahead till we have done well. I cannot help feeling that the Russian agreement is a temporary check to the hopes of Anglo-Saxon agreement ; but if I am mistaken, and the peace which it at least temporarily ensures, gives us an opportunity of uniting the English-speaking peoples in a defensive alliance for our mutual commercial interests, no one will welcome it more readily than I shall.

That the time is ripe for an understanding, I fully believe. My recent journey through the United States convinced me of the unanimity of good feeling and friendly sentiment of the American people towards us. Scores of telegrams from all the great cities, from representative bodies and commercial communities, bade me welcome to their country and invited me to visit their towns. Everywhere I found splendid reception and hearty welcomes awaiting me ; and I take it that these represented a desire on their part to show to me, as the accredited representative of the commercial interests of the United Kingdom, some evidence of the good-will which they as a nation bore us.

There are some who are ready to hold out the bugbear of commercial rivalry as an obstacle to cordial feeling between the two nations. Just now we are hearing a great deal of large railway orders which have gone to the United States. As a Britisher I deplore that we for a time seem to be unable to hold our own against American or any other competitors, but I do not think that healthy rivalry of this sort will ever be detrimental to either. Our manufacturers must move with the times and put down newer plant. We must make more use of electricity, and our workmen must learn the bitter lesson that needless strikes and disturbances when trade is good react on their authors when times are bad.

Apart from this the United States is our second-best customer, and we are the largest customer she has. The food of the British working man is more dependent upon the good-will of the United States than upon any other country. On the other side, wherever the American manufacturer abroad finds an open market for his surplus products, and free trading facilities, it is the British taxpayer, by means of the British fleet, who has opened and kept that market open.

I am afraid that it is upon this latter ground that the backwardness of the United States to assist us in China is based. They believe that where our flag goes, *their* trade will follow ; but the good sense and honesty of the American nation will make them see, before long, that such an unequal distribution of duty must injure our mutual interests ultimately, and for this reason I look forward confidently to the future to a commercial alliance between the two sections of the Anglo-Saxon race ; and in that alliance of the English-speaking people, the true "heirs of all the ages," I see foreshadowed that closer community of interests, that drawing together of ties too strong to be resisted, which will bring about the greatest racial confederation the world has ever known. The mission of the Anglo-Saxon, whose language, religion, civilisation, literature, and regard for civil and personal freedom have penetrated every quarter of the globe, is a mission which cannot be fulfilled until the responsibilities of our race have been manfully assumed not by the United Kingdom, nor by the United States, but by the whole Anglo-Saxon race.

We are practical people, and as time goes on there will be a vast majority in both countries who will recognise that commercially, industrially, and economically such a confederation would pay. Nor do I think the slight differences in our forms of representative government will be any drawback. I was greatly struck during my visit to the States by the hearty and loyal enthusiasm with which Queen Victoria's name was received on all occasions, and I believe as much affection is felt for Her Majesty in the United States as in this country.

For the present our duty is to cement that friendship which is increasing between the two nations, to identify our national interests, and help each other when needed. Unselfish loyalty to our best traditions, and a frank endeavour

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

General Greely, Chief of the United States Signal Corps, is going to experiment with electric horseless carriages and test their value for paying out wire between two points for telegraphic and telephonic communications. Such carriages might also be used for other purposes by the Signal Service.

The Zeppelin balloon of aluminium will make its first ascent from the Lake of Constance in July, if all goes well. A floating platform 700 yards from the shore will be the place of ascent.

Acacia wood is coming into importance for making wheels, ladders, and so on. It is hard and not easily destroyed. The "false acacia" is preferred because it grows quickly, and in 25 to 35 years is as thick as a pine of 50, or an oak of 100 years. Too much humidity is unfavourable to its growth.

Mr. Gerrard, of Columbia University, U. S., has submitted to the authorities of the College an original thesis on "Emotional Expression in Literature," in which he expounds, from actual experiments on himself, the laws governing the production of emotions by means of language, "or the expression of emotions in written speech."

Drs. Thorpe and Oliver, commissioned to study the use of lead compounds as a varnish in potteries, point out that while in English potteries the poisonous white lead is chiefly employed, in foreign ones they use bisilicate of lead or a silicate of lead, aluminium and lime, both of which are harmless.

At the Electrical Exhibition, Madison-square, New York, there is a short telephone on a new principle. The vibrations of the voice are caused to vary the electric current feeding an arc lamp, and the beam of heat and light it gives is projected by a reflector to a distance where it impinges on a quantity of broken carbon filaments in a bulb connected by a flexible pipe with the ear. The varying intensity of the heat projected from the lamp causes the air in the bulb to expand and contract, thus producing an effect of sound on the ear which imitates the voice of the sender at the other station. The apparatus can only act for a short time with clearness, owing to the heating up of the carbon in the bulb.

Forest fires are common enough in the South of France during hot weather, and M. Roland Gosselin, of Villefranche-sur-Mer, has proposed to check them by hedges or "breaks" of the "cactus opuntia ficus indica" which repulses fire. The Arabs know this and cultivate it for its fruits as well as its power of staying a fire. He believes that the opuntia vulgaris especially the variety Balearica will suit this purpose best.

The General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company of New York have erected a plant capable of producing a gallon of liquid air per minute. The apparatus is the invention of Messrs. Ostergren and Burger, the engineers of the Company.

Cotton saturated with liquid air is a very high explosive. Mr. Tripler, an American, recently placed some in a 2-inch gas pipe and enclosed that in a 6-inch pipe. On exploding in the 2-inch pipe was completely shattered and the fragments driven clean through the outer pipe, making it look like a sieve. Unfortunately the liquid air cannot easily be kept or transported for use like dynamite.

The Americans propose to fortify Sandy Hook and the Romer Shoals with the Gruson chilled cast iron armour employed for coast defence in Germany and Italy. The curved and chilled surface of the plates make them difficult to penetrate by shot.

Dr. Simpson, of the Academy of Boston, maintains that false teeth are bad for the aged, because if nature makes their teeth fall it means that she intends them only to eat vegetables at their age.

M. Hamblot has successfully introduced the gutta percha tree into the Comores Islands. M. Jungfleisch recommends the method of extracting the gum from fallen leaves which contain a large proportion of it.

According to Mr. T. J. J. Lee of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., the sun cannot continue to shed his light and heat on the earth and support life as he does for more than four million years. His argument is an extension of the Helmholza theory of solar heat.

An accident to the Cornwal bridge over the St. Lawrence, Canada, shows the importance of deep boring to make sure of the foundations of a structure. The piles of the bridge reached a bed of hard clay, but it proved to be thin and lying over mud. It has bent under the weight of the bridge.

Herr Fick, President of the German Colonial Society, wrote lately that a tropical climate is not injurious in itself, but owing to the alcohol that Europeans drink becomes so it them to. Dr. Georges Koll also considers alcohol dangerous in Africa. Tropical maladies have spared women oftenest because they are more temperate than men.

The Echeineis remora, a fish which attaches itself to the hulls of ships and even other fish by a kind of sucker on its head, is intelligent enough not to be tempted after seeing another caught. M. Semon has often caught one of a school by hook and line, but never more than one.

The "Penang Gazette" recently recorded the death of a Malay fisherman who while fishing in a boat with a comrade was suddenly pierced in the chest by a sword-fish leaping from the water. He died of hemorrhage, but the fish escaped. It appears that such a death occurs not seldom among the Malay fishers, who dread it much.

The Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, of the American Board Mission, President of the Timgcho College for Chinese students, has invented a Chinese typewriter for 4,000 characters, which promises to be very useful.

The American Bureau of Health, Boson, is carrying on a campaign against the habit of expectorating in the streets and public places, or vehicles, theatres, &c., because it spreads infection. In Boston it is forbidden to spit in the stree" or in a public vehicle.

MM. Massenat and Girod have presented an atlas of designs made by the early inhabitants of Vezere and Correze in France during the period of the reindeer. They represent the collection of 30 years.

The Japanese prefer American to British or any other electrical apparatus. Thus in 1897 the Japanese orders for telegraph plant in America more than doubled those in the United Kingdom. The reason given for the preference is that Americans execute their orders more promptly than Europeans, and also that the goods are found superior.

The Americans are ousting us in our own colonies. In Tasmania, for example, the axe and saw trade is nearly monopolised by them, and it is proposed to carry on international competitions between teams of axmen and sawyers employing British and American tools in order to prove which are best.

In the Paris exhibition of 1855 the motive power required was 350 horse-power. In 1867 it had doubled; in 1878 it was 2,500 horse-power; in 1889 it was 5,500; in 1900 it will be 45,000, of which 5,500 will be utilised in producing electricity.

The nearest approach yet made to an apparatus for recording thought and feeling, or states of mind, is the pietysmograph of Hallion and Courtier, the French physiologists. We all know that some emotions cause the heart to beat faster, the limbs to tremble, and the face to flush or pale. Quickening of the circulation also increases the bulk of the members. Few of us are aware, however, that states of mind, emotions which do not manifest themselves by any outward changes, have an influence on the circulation, and consequently on the size of the members. This has been illustrated by the pietysmograph in the hands of M. Binet and others. Thus, fear of going to the dentist made the pulse of a child to sink away; fear of having his flesh pricked made the pulse of a grown man do the same, although he laughted at himself for it; fear of having to administer a reproof to a student diminished the pulse of a professor, who was outwardly quite calm. The joy of receiving presents had a contrary effect on the pulse of a child, making it swell rather than shrink. Music of any kind, but especially gay music, quickens the beating of heart and stimulates the circulation. The stronger the emotions felt, the stronger is its effect upon the pulse.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The New York *Journal* publishes the following telegram from Washington:—"Canada has served notice on England that she must choose between the United States and her North American dominion in the settlement of the Alaskan Boundary. The officials at the State Department consider it improbable that Canada will yield, and it is not believed that the State Department will stultify itself after the firm stand taken by President M'Kinley and Mr. Hay. It is asserted on authority that England has been forced to yield to Canada. The United States and England are wider apart to-day than at the time of the adjournment of the Joint Commission. The officials are not disposed to criticise England in her premises, admitting that Canada's ultimatum justifies England's inability to proceed with the negotiations. It is believed that the conflict which the provisional boundary was intended to prevent may be precipitated at any moment, and with a greater show of probability, when it becomes known that England has decided to stand irrevocably behind Canada."

NEIGHBOUR WOLFF AND OTHERS.

Almost every afternoon in pleasant weather I see my neighbour wolff sitting in an easy-chair in the shade in front of his own door. Sometimes he kills time by reading the paper, but oftener he does nothing but watch the people and the vehicles that pass. I frequently stop and talk with him a few minutes, and he appears to be grateful for the trifling attention. He is a man of about fifty, strongly and sturdily built, and to look at him you see no reason why he should not be up and about as actively as the best of us. He is intelligent and well-informed, has travelled considerably, and is a man in every way worth knowing. His ideas on finance and business seem to be clear and practical, and it strikes a stranger as odd he does not grapple with his opportunities and pile up a big fortune. Yet he never makes a motion in that direction. He lets the chances all slip by, and just sits there as though the world were no more to him than the Klondyke goldfields are to the resident population of a cemetery. Yet my neighbour Wolff knows what money is, and appreciates what can be done with it. Then why doesn't he "get a move on," as the Yankees say, and make hay while the sun shines? Take a peep at him about nine o'clock at night, when he takes his customary exercise on the pavement—the way being mostly clear of pedestrians by then—and you will need no verbal answer to the question. Stocky and strong as he appears when in his chair, he makes a poor show on his legs. Slowly, heavily, leaning hard on his thick stick, he goes to and fro a few times between the corner and his house—a distance of 200 feet may be—and then with a sigh sinks again into his chair like a man who realises he is out of the race. A paralytic stroke two years ago, and the constant fear of another—that explains it. He is one of the multitude who are in the world and not of it—as this woman was a while since:—

"From my girlhood," she says, "I was always oppressed and hindered by weakness, I was habitually tired, weary, and languid. Like all such persons I lived a kind of life to myself. All pleasures or pursuits which called for energy and vitality were closed to me. I had a feeble and fitful appitite, and what I ate gave me great pain at the chest and back, and a sense of coldness, deadness, and weight at the stomach. At times, there would be also a gnawing, sinking feelings.

"As I grew older I was much troubled with palpitation of the heart and loss of sleep. Year after year I dragged along in this miserable way, and, being too weak to walk, was drawn from place to place in a Bath chair. Every effort was made to obtain a cure. I consulted doctor after doctor, and took many kinds of medicine and treatment, but got no more than temporary relief. One doctor said my heart was diseased.

"My sister urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. Without any great hopes of its effect in my case, I nevertheless procured a bottle from the Stores in High Street and began to take it as directed. The result was a decidedly improved appetite, and I relished and digested what I ate without any pain or distress following. As I continued to use this medicine the heart trouble was less frequent and finally ceased altogether. My nerves soon became stronger and I could sleep well. In a few weeks more I was "better and stronger than ever before in my life," and have enjoyed good health ever since. My friends were almost as much surprised and pleased as I was at this remarkable result of taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you may make my statement public if you think it will do good."—(Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Ann Welch, 1, Constitution Hill, Luton, Chatham, February 6th, 1895.

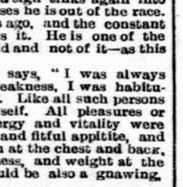
My neighbour Wolff may or may not recover from his paralysis, but all cases like Mrs. Welch's—indigestion, with consequent weakness and nervous debility—should be curable by the remedy which cured her. It opens and renews the digestion, which is the fountain of life, and puts a wholly new aspect on the world around us. From having been laid aside as cumberers of the ground, we become once more workers with others and sharers of their leasures.

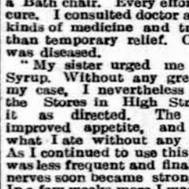
Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted, that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic cure of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*





The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation for the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable*." The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH.
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH.

For Sale by:—TREACHER & Co., Ltd., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., and all first-class Chemists.

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ALWAYS FAVORABLE.

The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

VAN HOUTEN'S CHOCOLATE (for Eating)?

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

GOOD BLOOD

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain. Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep; you are as tired in the morning as at night; you have no nerve power; your food does not seem to do you much good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you: but

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

For biliousness take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not for I can cure you (I don't say perhaps, but I will). Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Apply at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 533 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.). Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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